Situations Wanted.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young woman to take care of children ... Call on or address Mrs. GRIFFIN.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl to do general housework or kitchen work. Good reference given. Call at 64 Monroe-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—To cook, wash and iron, by a woman of experience. Call at 301 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As meat and pastry cook, or pastry cook only.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young woman ...

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a boy, to tend store and go to school ... Address "B Y," Chicago P.O.

SITUATION—Wanted—A position as bookkeeper or assistant ... Address GEORGE DENBY ...

SITUATION—Wanted—Special ...

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the best thing out—AMERICAN WHISTLING WHIRL ... E. R. LANDON, Agent.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, for Clark's Indelible Pencil ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Important to agents selling maps, charts and pictures ... GEORGE F. CRAM, 134 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$3 to $20 per day profit ...

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—At the O. K. hair dressing rooms, a girl to be cashier ...

WANTED—Young ladies to canvass for the "Art Journal." Call at 128 Dearborn-st.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family ...

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer ... No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A girl from 12 to 15 years of age to take care of children ... No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A chambermaid, at National Hotel, corner Washington and Wells-st. ... Apply at hotel.

WANTED—Two reliable Protestant girls, one as cook, the other as second girl ...

WANTED—Good cooks and second girls for city and country ...

WANTED—A good girl to cook, wash and iron ...

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Inquire at 223 Ontario-st.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework ... No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A good servant girl in a small family ...

WANTED—A young girl for light housework and to take care of two children ...

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, agents, collectors, conductors, brakemen ... J. M. MOORE & CO., Box 1707 ...

WANTED—30 quarry men. Also, wood-choppers ...

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—$15 per day warranted ...

Wanted—To Rent.

Wanted—Real Estate.

Business Chances.

Partners Wanted.

Machinery.

Personal.

WASHINGTON.

Powwow Over ... and Hancock.

... of the Deficiency Bill in the House.

... Plan for Levying and ... the Tax on Spirits.

... in the Senate on the ... of Naturalization and Allegiance.

...'s Views with ... to Currency Contraction.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1867. NUMBER 173.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[illegible]

THE SOUTH.

Proceedings in the Georgia Reconstruction Convention.

Adoption of the Resolution Calling for the Appointment of a Provisional Governor.

Adverse Report on the Relief Ordinance in the Virginia Convention.

Proceedings in the Georgia Reconstruction Convention—Adoption of the Resolution Relative to the Appointment of a Provisional Governor—Adoption of a Vote of Thanks to General Pope, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 19.

The first business before the convention this morning was to vote upon that portion of Caldwell's resolution which requests General Pope to appoint R. B. Bullock, of Augusta, Provisional Governor of Georgia. ... Mr. Bullock, the gentleman thus recommended by the Union party of Georgia for Provisional Governor of the State, is Superintendent of the Southern Express Company and also of the Macon & Augusta Railroad. ...

Conservative Convention at Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 19.—A Conservative convention assembled here to-day, and was addressed by Henry C. Semple, James H. Clanton, ... Hodgson, and others, all strongly opposing the ratification of the new constitution. ...

Bank of New Orleans Wound Up—Fires in Vicksburg.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—The Bank of New Orleans has discontinued business on account of depression in trade.

Two more fires occurred at Vicksburg, Miss., last night. One was accidental, and the loss was trifling. The other was the work of an incendiary. Loss, $25,000.

WEST INDIES.

Further Particulars Relative to the Assassination of the Haytien General Montas—The Dominican Army Marching Toward the Haytien Frontier.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—Advices from Hayti to the 7th confirm the previous accounts of the assassination of Montas, and give further particulars of the affair. ...

THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST.

Closing Proceedings of the Manufacturers' Convention at Cleveland.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 19.

The National Convention of Manufacturers concluded its sessions to-day ...

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Organization of a New York, San Francisco and China Express Company, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—The incorporation papers of the Pacific Mutual Express Company were filed to-day. ...

NEW YORK.

John Mitchel Declines the Presidency of the Fenian Brotherhood—Reduction in Fire Insurance Rates.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—John Mitchel declines the Presidency of the United Fenian Brotherhood.

The Board of Fire Underwriters have reduced the rates to the figure they were before any of the late advances was made.

The residence of Henry Rogers, of Williamsburg, was robbed last night of $16,000 in bonds, stock and money.

The steamer New York, for Europe, took $300,000 in specie.

Grant Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—The friends and supporters of General Grant for the Presidency held a meeting at Faneuil Hall last night. ...

Large Flour Mill Destroyed in Pawtucket, R. I.

EUROPE.

Rumored Fenian Plot to Plunder English Armories.

Eight Persons Killed by the Explosion at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Italian Military Reserve Called Into Active Service.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

A PLOT TO PLUNDER ARMORIES.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

It is reported that a paper has been found in Wolverhampton ... containing a plan to plunder all the armories ...

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Schleswig Question.

Italy.

FLORENCE, Dec. 19.

The government has issued orders calling into active service the additional military reserves.

THE RAILROAD HORROR.

Additional Details of the Melancholy Disaster.

Supplemental Lists of Killed and Wounded.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Dec. 19.

... The following are additional names of killed: Emma Teller, Utica, N. Y.; Jas. Brown, Buffalo; an unknown woman and child; ...

The following are additional names of injured: ...

H. T. Spury, Secretary of the Railway Passenger Assurance Company, Hartford, Conn., finds three policies in his company, for $5,000 each, on the bodies of the dead.

J. C. Whiting, Chicago, burned badly about the face and body, is not expected to recover. He is at the National Hotel, under the care of Dr. Wetmore.

Daring Attempt to Rob a Jewelry Store in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—An attempt to rob Duhme & Co. was made last night by a man who entered the store, and while selecting some diamonds threw snuff into the eyes of the clerk, and escaped with a tray containing $10,000 worth of diamonds. He was chased and arrested, but fifteen or twenty valuable diamond rings were lost on the street.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 18th inst., at Christ Church, by the Rev. Charles E. Cheney, Mr. EDWARD A. ... and Miss CAROLINE GILLMAN.

In this city, Dec. 19, by the Rev. John A. ..., Mr. JOHN R. BULLOCK and Miss SARAH E. GATWOOD.

At Black Hawk, Colorado, Dec. 18, ... Dr. E. DARROTT, of Baltimore, Md., and Miss FLORENCE LEE, daughter of Wm. H. Lee, Esq., of Chicago.

DIED.

In this city, Dec. 19, at the residence of her brother ..., ABBY E. DAVIS, aged 18 years. Her remains will be taken to Vermont.

In this city, Dec. 19, JAMES BROWN, infant son of the Rev. Clinton and Adela G. D. Locke. The remains will be taken to St. Louis for interment.

The Skating Season.

NATIONAL SKATING PARK,

Corner State and Twenty-third-sts., will be open in a few days, with splendid ice. Due notice will be given of the Grand Opening. Tickets for sale everywhere.

CENTRAL PARK

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

All the old patrons, and hosts of new ones joining.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

WEST SIDE RINK,

Cor. Randolph and Ada-sts.

Open every day and evening (except Sundays) from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Music and Illumination at night.

A WHITE ELEPHANT FOR SALE.

Can be seen in the large ... on State-st., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts. ... Inquire of TILLY & ARMSTRONG.

Fine Arts.

French Water Color Fac Similes

OF THE ARTISTS MEISSONIER, GEROME, &c., at

HOVEY & NICHOLS'

Museum of Art and Horticulture, 57 State-st.

ARTIST MATERIALS

Of every description at

JEVNE & ALMINI'S,

152 and 154 Clark-st. Materials for Wax Flowers.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.—THE ANNUAL COMMUNICATION of HOME LODGE, No. 508, A. F. & A. M., ... J. R. WALWORTH, Secretary pro t.

MASONIC.—THE ANNUAL COMMUNICATION of COVENANT LODGE, No. 526, A. F. & A. M., will be held at their Hall, 123 North Clark-st., this (FRIDAY) EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of officers, &c. ... By order W. M. E. G. PERKINS, Sec'y.

MASONIC.—THERE WILL BE A Special Communication of ... BIGELOW LODGE, No. 438, F. & A. M., ... WM. W. LOCK, Secretary.

Professional.

DR. JAMES J. HUNTER,

ON

Sore Throat.

[illegible]

Dr. R. & J. HUNTER,

43 South Clark-st., Chicago.

General Notices.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We now have our Agency so perfected that we can have advertisements, or notices of any kind, inserted in any Newspaper in the Eastern, Middle, Southern or Western States, at short notice and at low rates. ...

COOK, COBURN & CO.,

Newspaper Advertising Agents,

Office 87 Dearborn-st., Room No. 11,

(UP STAIRS.)

OFFICE OF THE

WESTERN PHŒNIX

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF CHICAGO.

A statement having appeared in the Banking and Insurance Chronicle of this date, which is a gross misrepresentation of this Company, I hereby pronounce the author of the said article an unmitigated LIAR, and hold myself personally responsible for the proof. GEO. I. YEAGER, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors, ... will be held at the office of said Bank, No. 50 LaSalle-st., Chicago, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1868. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

WOOLLEN MILLS

Can be supplied with superior COTTON WARPS by ordering from us. STURGES, McALLISTER & CO.

TO THE CORPULENT.

CORPULENT PERSONS

May receive full directions for reducing their weight to any desired standard, in a short time, without injury to health, by sending stamp and $1.00 to Drawer ..., Chicago.

Wanted.

WANTED.

GRIST MILL.

A good-sized water-power mill ... MERCHANT, 268 Kinzie-st.

WANTED—FOR ONE OR FIVE YEARS,

$5,000 or $10,000,

on city real estate and improved brick property ...

Life Insurance.

The undersigned are prepared to offer liberal inducements to two or three experienced and energetic solicitors for the city. ... PAUL & MASON, General Agents Washington Life Ins. Co., 130 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

MUSICAL.

Churches desiring the services of a thorough bass singer ...

Musical Instruments.

J. BAUER & CO.,

GREAT

PIANO-FORTE & MELODEON

EMPORIUM.

WAREROOMS IN

Crosby's Opera House,

69 Washington-st.

New York Warerooms, 650 Broadway.

Wholesale Agents for the United States for

WM. KNABE & CO.'S CELEBRATED

Gold Medal Piano-Fortes.

Also, Agents for

A. H. GALE & CO.'S AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.

We have the largest and best assorted stock of Pianos in the city ... Wholesale Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'s celebrated

HARMONIUMS,

MELODEONS,

AND ORGANS.

Manufacturers and Importers of

Musical Instruments,

STRINGS, ACCORDEONS, VIOLINS, CLARIONETS, DRUMS, GUITARS, BRASS INSTRUMENTS, and other MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

J. BAUER & CO.,

69 Washington-st.,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

New York Warerooms, 650 Broadway.

Fine Arts.

Camelias.

Please call and examine my Camelias for Holiday bouquets. Also, evergreen decorations, &c. EDGAR SANDERS, 50 Clark-st., Chicago.

BEST ENGLISH TOOLS,

COLORS AND MATERIALS FOR WAX WORK, AT

HOVEY & NICHOLS'

Museum of Art and Horticulture, 57 State-st.

Furnishing Goods.

LADIES

Who desire to present their GENTLEMEN friends with an elegant Robe de Chambre can find the most GENTEEL ... at

ELY'S PARLORS.

Also have them made to order if desired. ... ELY'S PARLORS, 3 and 4 Washington-st., opposite Dearborn-Park.

Hats, Caps, Gloves, &c.

HOLIDAY STYLES

—OF—

MEN'S SILK HATS,

Young Men's Velvet Hats,

AND

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

ASTRACHAN CAPS.

All New and Stylish.

JUST RECEIVED BY

J. A. SMITH & CO.

Automatic Gas Machine.

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

THE AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINE.

GAS LIGHT. GAS LIGHT. GAS LIGHT.

This Machine is guaranteed, does not easily get out of order, and the time required for its management is only about five minutes a week. The simplicity and safety of this machine, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those who have used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our office. Send for circular to

NORTHWESTERN

AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINE CO.,

No. 16 Metropolitan Block, Chicago,

ON SECOND FLOOR.

Where the Machine can be seen in operation.

To Loan.

$100,000

To Loan on Brick Improved Property, by

G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,

53 DEARBORN-ST.

TO LOAN.

$10,000 to Loan on Real Estate Security, by SINCLAIR & TOMPKINS, Room 10 Masonic Temple.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On 3 to 5 years' time, on Chicago improved real estate. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 3 Metropolitan Block.

Financial.

MERCHANTS' UNION

Express Stock

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY TELEGRAPH.

Orders Promptly Executed.

COLLINS & ULLMANN, 34 Clark-st

Real Estate.

FOR SALE.

BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,

53 Dearborn-st.

50 Acres on Madison-st.

40 Acres on Madison & Lake-sts.

13 Acres on Lake-st.

All from 2 to 3½ miles west of city limits.

Floral Goods.

EVERGREENS.

Christmas Trees, Moss, and Boughs for Wreaths, at wholesale and retail, by J. M. GILLESPIE, Grocer, 266 State-st., and at the Bakery, corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FLOWERS FLOWERS

Bouquets and Baskets of Choice Flowers, tastefully arranged, to order, by S. RUIZ, Corner Michigan-av. and Thirty-third-st.

Sewing Machines.

THE FOLSOM

Letter A Sewing Machine.

...

New Publications.

"THE STANDARD,"

THE CONSOLIDATED

Christian Times and Witness

AND

Michigan Christian Herald,

IS OUT THIS WEEK

IN ENLARGED QUARTO FORM AND NEW DRESS.

It contains articles from the pens of

LIVE WRITERS.

The first of a series of articles on CHURCHES IN LONDON, by Mrs. C. W. Dennison.

CYNICS AND CYNICISM, and

STUDIES IN WORDS, by Professor Mathews, of the University of Chicago.

EDITORIALS.

THE IMPEACHMENT REPORTS.

LIVE AND HELP LIVE.

REFORM IN PRISONS.

SOMETHING ABOUT CRITICISM, &c., &c.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE from Cheyenne, Dakota Territory.

THE BROKEN VASE, by Mrs. M. ...

RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY MATTER.

SABBATH SCHOOL AND FAMILY READING.

NEWS AND COMMERCIAL.

Subscription Price,

$2.50 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Single Copies for sale at 110 Dearborn-st.

SEND FIVE CENTS FOR A SPECIMEN NUMBER.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS

Will consult their own interests by

ADVERTISING

IN "THE STANDARD."

CHURCH & GOODMAN, Pub's,

110 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.

For the Holidays. Ready Dec. 12.

THE CHRISTMAS GAME OF

"DICKENS,"

FOR OLD AND YOUNG,

By one of his admirers.

Send orders to the Publishers, J. M. WHITTEMORE & CO., Stationers, 114 Washington-st., Boston.

Dry Goods.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Carson, Pirie & Co.,

136 Lake-st.

1,000

REAL MALTESE LACE COLLARS

At 40 cents, worth 75 cents.

500 REAL MALTESE COLLARS,

(HANDSOME STYLES,)

At 45 and 50 cents, worth $1.

Rich Lace Handkerchiefs, Lace Setts and other Lace Articles.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN

PAISLEY SHAWLS.

A PAISLEY SHAWL is one of the most serviceable and stylish Presents that can be made to a Lady.

A Large and Handsome Assortment.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

136 Lake-st.

Furniture, Bedding, &c.

FURNITURE

AND

BEDDING.

If you want THE BEST, at the lowest price, call at

PIKE & CAVANNA'S,

85 RANDOLPH-ST.

Medical.

DR. HAYES'

ELECTRICAL ROOMS & PARLORS

Will be open at his residence,

No. 169 WABASH-AV.,

Monday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 p. m. to 9½ p. m., for the accommodation of those whose engagements prevent their coming during the usual business hours.

THE ELECTRICAL IRON BATH,

As improved by Mr. Varley, of London, is not only a great power in tranquilizing and invigorating the system, but an elegant bath, that can be used without danger of taking cold.

Fine Arts.

A MOST SPLENDID CHRISTMAS PRESENT IS WITHOUT DOUBT A BEAUTIFUL OIL PAINTING.

In no store or other artist's studio in this city, can there be found such a large and fine collection as in the studio of Mr. CHARLES FOERSTER, Artist, 92 ... The paintings can be seen every day (Sunday excepted) from 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 5 p. m.

DECALCOMANIE WARES AND MATERIALS,

In large stock, direct from the inventor in Europe, at

HOVEY & NICHOLS'

Museum of Art and Horticulture, 57 State-st.

Trusses, &c.

APPARATUS FOR

DEFORMITIES.

DR. S. N. MARSH'S Apparatus for Deformities ... Trusses, Shoulder Braces, ... at MARSH & CO.'S, New York, and MARSH, BOWLES & CO., 71 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House.

Skates.

Skates! Skates!

We have just received a full stock of

NEW YORK CLUB SKATES.

... Liberal discounts to the Trade, Clubs, &c.

HULBURD, HERRICK & CO.,

126 RANDOLPH-ST.

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Firm of SPEAKMAN & PROCTOR has been dissolved this day, by mutual consent. EDWARD SPEAKMAN will continue the business of the late firm.

EDWARD SPEAKMAN,

E. W. PROCTOR.

Chicago, Dec. 18, 1867.

Lotteries.

LOTTERY.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS of the Kentucky State Lottery ... JAMES R. SMITH & CO., ... 50½ Dearborn-st. P. O. Box 1924.

Storage.

STORAGE.

...

Furs.

FURS

Of Superior Quality and Fashion,

MANUFACTURED BY

BISHOP & BARNES,

115 LAKE-ST.

ROYAL ERMINE,

Choicest Qualities, Richly Trim'd,

AT THE FUR FACTORY OF

BISHOP & BARNES,

115 LAKE-ST.

SLEIGH ROBES.

Elegant Hudson Bay Wolf Robes,

UNEQUALLED FOR DURABILITY,

AT THE FUR STORE OF

BISHOP & BARNES,

115 LAKE-ST.

FUR SKINS

OF ALL KINDS,

DRESSED AND MANUFACTURED TO ORDER,

AT THE FUR FACTORY OF

BISHOP & BARNES,

115 LAKE-ST., Sign of the Black Bear.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

Your attention is respectfully invited to our large stock of Fashionable

FURS!

Made in all the different shapes of Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Maine Mink, Royal Ermine, Hollerstien, Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, &c., &c., of our own manufacture, and made from Fresh Skins. We have no old stock on hand, of any kind. Ladies and Gents looking for Holiday Presents will find our Prices most reasonable.

ELLIOTT & STRYKER,

Hatters and Furriers,

Corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

FURS

For the Holidays.

Ladies' and Children's Furs,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

Gents' Gloves, Mufflers and Caps.

BUFFALO AND FANCY

SLEIGH ROBES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Bassett & Hammond, 124 Lake-st.

FURS! FURS!

We will pay the highest market price for all kinds of Raw Furs.

WHITTEMORE, CARTER & BROWN,

Nos. 11 and 13 Lake-st., Chicago.

The Farm and Garden.

JAMES VICK,

IMPORTER AND GROWER OF

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF

SEEDS, AND FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1868,

Is now published and ready to send out. It makes a work of about one hundred large pages, containing full descriptions of the

Choicest Flowers and Vegetables Grown,

with plain directions for ... BEAUTIFUL COLORED PLATE OF FLOWERS. ... Sent to all who apply, by mail, post paid, for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Clothing.

CUT THIS OUT.

And go with the crowd to the great

Clothing Sale

—AT—

PUTNAM'S.

Until the final sale is effected, the whole Stock of Clothing will be offered at RETAIL at less than

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Nos. 116 and 118 Randolph-st.

Commission Merchants.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 150 Madison-st.,

CHICAGO,

Give particular attention to both buying and selling

GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, LARD, BEEF, TALLOW.

Property bought and sold on margins, and sold either in this or Eastern markets.

F. L. UNDERWOOD. GEO. W. UNDERWOOD.

T. H. SEYMOUR & CO.

Office, 28 Chamber of Commerce,

(Established in 1856)

General Commission Merchants,

For the purchase and sale of

Grain, Flour, Seeds, Provisions,

DRESSED HOGS

AND LIVE STOCK.

Property bought on margins, to be sold in this, or shipped to our correspondents in all principal markets. ... Our Mr. E. H. BOGART will attend, as usual, to Live Stock.

J. W. J. CULTON. HAROLD SPRAGUE.

CULTON & SPRAGUE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the Purchase and Sale of

Flour, Grain, Pork, Provisions and Dressed Hogs.

GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and carried on margins at usual rates.

Room No. 4, Chamber of Commerce.

S. H. SLOSSON & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

80 South Water-st., Chicago.

Have large Eastern orders, this season, for

DRESSED HOGS.

...

DRESSED HOGS,

DRESSED HOGS.

Consignments Respectfully Solicited.

SPECIAL AND PERSONAL

Attention given to selling and ... Advances made ...

BREWSTER, TEMPLETON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

134 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Furnishing Goods.

ELY'S PARLORS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing.

3 and 4 Washington-st.

Fine Arts.

ARTIFICIAL FRUITS,

... HOVEY & NICHOLS' Museum of Art and Horticulture, 57 State-st.

Silver-Plated Ware.

SILVER-PLATED WARE

RETAILED AT

Wholesale Prices

BY

THOMAS GOUGH,

125 South Clark-st.

Factory, 113 Clark-st.

Old Ware Replated.

Holiday Goods.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

SWISS WORK.

We have just received a large invoice of Rustic Brackets, Easels, Book-rests, Card Baskets, Watch Receivers, Swiss Watch Cases, Wall Baskets, Etc. Also a fine line of Cabinets, Bouquet and Statuette Stands, of inlaid, gilt and marquetrie, Ladies' Work Tables, Writing Desks, Easy Chairs, Etc., Etc., which in connection with our usually Large and Fine Stock of

FURNITURE

We offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to those in search of HOLIDAY GIFTS.

WM. W. STRONG,

262 Randolph-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

RUBBER TOYS

Of all kinds. New styles just received.

DOLLS, JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES,

Combs,

Brushes,

Piano Covers,

And everything in the Rubber line too numerous to mention. Remember the Old Rubber Store.

HALLOCK & WHEELER,

140 LAKE-ST.

Fine Arts.

BEAUTIFUL

MUNICH WATER COLOR ILLUMINATIONS OF SCRIPTURE TEXTS, &c., at

HOVEY & NICHOLS'

Museum of Art and Horticulture, 57 State-st.

Boots and Shoes.

OUR BEST WARRANTED CHICAGO

KIP

BOOT!

$43 Per Dozen.

E. CHAPIN,

42 State-st. 141 Kinzie-st.

Buffalo Robes.

5,000

BUFFALO ROBES,

AT GREATLY

Reduced Prices.

THE NORTHWEST FUR CO.,

Wishing to close out their entire stock of Buffalo Robes of all qualities have concluded to put prices so low that they may find immediate sale. The attention of manufacturers is invited to our large stock of Overalls and Lining Robes. Now is the time for bargains. TERMS CASH.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

115 Lake-st.

For Sale.

HOMINY.

Choice Article for sale by

LA BAR & BORTREE,

272 South Water-st.

GROUND LINSEED CAKE

Is the CHEAPEST FOOD now in the market for STOCK of all kinds. Every man who keeps a COW ought to try it. For sale in quantities to suit by

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,

Corner Clinton and Fulton-sts., West Side, manufacturers of Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Linseed Oil and Oil Cake.

2,000 SIDES BUENOS AYRES

SOLE LEATHER

At New York prices. Rough and slab leather constantly on hand.

... South Water-st.

Card Engraving.

HALLIDAY,

WEDDING CARD ENGRAVER,

Dealer in FINE STATIONERY,

No. 3 Washington-st., under Ely's Parlors.

New styles Wedding Envelopes and New Years' Cards.

S. D. CHILDS, JR.,

Wedding Card and General Engraver

Die Sinker &c.

117½ Randolph-st., Chicago.

Underwear, &c.

SHIRTS

AND

UNDER GARMENTS,

With a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, for the Holiday Trade, at

WILSON BROS.,

124 and 126 Dearborn-st.

SOLID COMFORT,

Around the glowing hearth, in one of Ely's Chambre and Dressing Gowns ... ELY'S PARLORS, 3 and 4 Washington-st., opposite Dearborn-Park.

Paper.

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The Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1867.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, and circulated by carriers, newsmen and the mails.

THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays [illegible]

[illegible]

TERMS

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Mr. Seward's Last Purchase.

The American eagle is a very fine bird. In all our national affairs he plays an important part, we suppose, a necessary part. At his call we have made certainly one costly war, and at his suggestion we have been guilty of innumerable national follies. He has lately impelled us to the acquisition of a wholly worthless piece of territory in the neighborhood of the North Pole, and now the screeching of that same fowl [illegible] of the Danish Islands. But the bird is not the fine ornithological specimen that we used to see. Still fierce of aspect, but plucked, plucked, and fuzzy, it looks like a goose in [illegible]. We propose, then, in what follows, to inquire whether we are not compelled to look at the question of acquisition of territory in the light of the national necessity [illegible] ing influenced at all by the clamor that the worshippers of the ornithological bird—call it goose or eagle—is making, in the public press.

Do the United States want an island in the West Indies at all? If so, is St. Thomas, for which Mr. Seward has bargained, the best one for our purposes? To answer these questions aright, we have to look beyond the sum involved in the payment of the purchase money. That is but the first instalment. St. Thomas and its dependencies—St. John and St. Croix—acquired, must, to serve the purpose for which they were intended, be strongly fortified. Unless impregnable, we do not want them. Weak, they would invite attack. Attacked, they would surely fall. And, with the fall, would come great loss, humiliation and disgrace. How much money, then, in addition to the eleven and a half millions necessary for the purchase, would be required to insure the impregnability which we require against the prodigious forces that modern science can invoke? What will the great forts, piers, moles, ship-yards, dry-docks, workshops, sheds and warehouses, which must be built, if we have the island on any terms, cost? And what will be the annual figure for maintenance? What increase of the army, for garrison purposes, in that place where the enemy is always present, will be necessary? How many ships, steamers, tugs, transports and lighters will such a naval station require, and what, per annum, will be indispensable to insure efficiency in them? We beg Senators who are to vote to ratify or reject Mr. Sumner's treaty with the King of Denmark, to consult with each other and with the officers of the army and navy, and see what answers they can get to these and other questions pertinent to the case in hand. And then, perhaps, they will ask each other a new series, commencing with this: Suppose the Treasury of the country to be so full that we must spend eleven and a half millions now, and put ourselves under business engagements to spend twenty millions more, by and by, to insure quiet possession of what we have bought, is there no other way in which we can apply the cash and get more real good therefor? Would not a ship canal from the Mississippi to the Lakes, of capacity sufficient to so reduce the cost of freight that the price of produce would be [illegible] of increasing the national strength than purchasing this fever-stricken island? Suppose, having built that canal, the Niagara Ship Canal should be dug, too. Both these great works could be built for what St. Thomas and its great forts, docks, magazines, light-houses, &c., &c., will cost. Who supposes that the republic would not be really stronger, as the result of these home works, than if it were to acquire half the fever ports in the Carribean Sea?

Having all these things decided, an inquiry into the probable political status of the island will then be in order. How shall they be governed—as colonies, or as territories? They have not inhabitants enough for the latter. Do we want to undertake the management of the former and thus set at defiance the traditions in which we have all been reared and the maxims that we have accepted as pure political gospel?

The truth is, that the objections to Mr. Seward's proposed acquisitions increase in number and conclusiveness as they are more and more discussed by the public press. For any purpose other than as a naval station, they are wholly worthless. The inhabitants are mainly colored, and in St. Thomas, the most populous of the trio, they number about six thousand souls. Take away the character of the port, which has for many years been free, and introduce our commercial system, including the tariff, and it is probable that half of these would be compelled to leave. These would be pensioners on the public bounty. Do we want them? Do we want St. Thomas?

Indefinite Postponement of the Alabama Claims.

The settlement of the Alabama claims has been indefinitely postponed. The hopes which reasoning men in both countries entertained at the accession of the new Ministry, that the time of mutual misunderstanding had passed, and that the period of reconciliation had come, are disappointed. Mr. Seward has as much trouble with Lord Stanley as he had with Lord John Russell. From the despatches and correspondence it appears that the matter has ceased to be a subject of diplomatic communication, and Mr. Adams has given out in London that nothing more can be expected from the negotiation. As the subject now stands, Great Britain professes a willingness to refer the claims to arbitration, but imposes an impossible condition and makes unnecessary distinctions. The preliminary condition upon which Great Britain insists, and which Mr. Seward very properly considers inadmissible, is that the United States yield a position which, from the beginning, it has constantly maintained that the Queen's Proclamation of 1861, according belligerent rights to rebels against the authority of the United States, was not justified on any ground, and was virtually an act of hostility and intervention. The acceptance of arbitration on these terms would be a national humiliation. England, instead of nobly acknowledging as a grave error that which all other nations have condemned as a flagrant and unjustifiable violation of international law, and a wilful disregard of the ordinary requirements of international amity, imposes conditions upon this country which place us in the position of suppliants. The only point which the government of Queen Victoria is willing to submit to the decision of an arbiter is the inquiry: "Whether, in the matter connected with the vessels out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen, the course pursued by the British Government and by those who acted on its authority, was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good, either in whole or in part, the losses of American citizens." If it should be determined by arbitration that Great Britain was morally responsible Her Majesty's government would then insist upon two tribunals for adjudication of these claims; the one for the settlement of the depredations committed by the British privateers; the other for the general claims of the citizens of both countries. To this distinction Lord Stanley appears to attach great importance. Mr. Seward, in behalf of this government, cannot accept the proposed condition, nor, if arbitration were agreed upon, that is by the necessity of the [illegible]. While we most heartily wish that the prospects for an amicable settlement of these claims were favora[illegible] much as if the government of Her Majesty wished to make a farce of the whole matter, and to render a settlement impossible by the requirement of a condition as an indispensable preliminary which really includes the very subject matter of arbitration. Great Britain has very clearly stated her understanding of this matter. Mr. Seward has no less emphatically defined his position. And while we are unable to see what more can be done by diplomacy, there seems to be no prospect of an amicable settlement.

What other course is left for our government to take except to seize sufficient colonial territory of Great Britain to compensate the losses sustained by our merchants? A few months hence the Southern States will all be restored to their old places in the Union. Until then the Alabama claims can rest in abeyance. After that the time for decisive action will arrive, and Great Britain may be made to settle and pay, nolens volens, to the uttermost farthing. The United States are abundantly able to collect the debt, and in due time will be found equally determined.

The Naturalization Question.

We print a communication from "An American Citizen" of Prussian birth who seems to think that there is nothing so serious in the Prussian denial of American citizenship as the ignorance or stupidity of the emigrant. We think he omits one or two things of vital importance. He says that any German can get permission from his government to denaturalize himself, provided he has performed his military duty. It is that very performance of that military service, covering several years, and just at that period of the whole [illegible] move, which is so objectionable. Military duty is a political obligation due by the subject or citizen to his government in consideration of the protection that government affords him in person and property. The right of severing allegiance involves the right of severing its obligations; and it makes no difference as to age, or whether the expatriation be consented to by the government, the termination of the allegiance terminates all its obligations. A deserter from the English, French, Prussian or Austrian army, reaching the United States, is as free from pursuit or capture as if he had never owed service to the government he deserted. No foreign government can divest him of his character of an American citizen, and if he violate the law of any foreign government he must be treated in the same manner that any other American citizen would be treated under the laws of that country. The United States cannot of course deny to American citizens the right of expatriation. Our correspondent suggests that any German in the United States can have his name stricken from the lists of persons liable to arrest upon a return to their native land, through the foreign Consuls. We suppose this is done by the payment of a sum of money. In other words, that a Prussian who has been thirty years a citizen of Chicago, with a large grown up family of Americans around him, who has probably filled half the offices of the State, and has been in Congress, must, in order to avoid being arrested in Prussia, pay down to the Consul of that country a sum of money equal to seven years' service in the Prussian army. That is one of the things which cannot be submitted to. The American doctrine is, that American citizenship clothes its possessor with a nationality that excludes all political claim by any other nation; and that the peace of the world requires that now there shall be a general international understanding on this subject which shall put an end to this intolerable system of European repudiation of the nationality of citizens of this republic.

The Manufacturers' Convention.

The convention of manufacturers which met at Cleveland, on Wednesday, disposed of their business promptly, and with a unanimity that gave evidence of their earnestness. The policy of memorializing Congress in behalf of the productive industry of this country to remove the tax of three per cent now collected upon all manufactured articles which enter into the general use of the people. At present there is, in addition to the tax upon imports, a domestic tax of three per cent levied upon every mechanical production in the United States. This tax in 1866 yielded $175,000,000, but since then the law has been modified by removing the duplicate tax in those cases where it was collected upon the several parts, and again upon the combined machine or article. We suppose the tax asked to be removed will equal $100,000,000. It will be leaving just so much capital in the hands of the people, and, if the government has not to resort to other means of taxation to supply the revenue thus withdrawn, there can be no more equitable or acceptable means of affording relief. It was demonstrated the other day in Congress by Mr. Hooper that the regular and legitimate expenditures of the United States can be reduced below $300,000,000 a year, and that if the whole revenue provided for by law was collected, it would reach nearly $500,000,000. One hundred and more millions of this lawful revenue is now lost by the failure to enforce the excise law, and the public have to make good the deficiency by paying a tax upon their food, their clothing, their household furniture, the tools and implements of their trade, their horseshoes, their wagons, harness, nails, axes, and every other article entering into general use. Owing to the frauds of the present system, whiskey passes untaxed, while shoes and hats and cotton and woollen cloth have to supply the needed revenue.

The manufacturers representing the especially productive industry of twelve States, and generally of the whole people, have adopted a memorial to Congress asking that there be a discrimination made, and that the requisite revenue be collected exclusively from those articles which are in their use a matter of taste or luxury, and that the tax be removed from all the vast array of articles which are of indispensable necessity to the great mass of the people. That memorial will go to Congress backed by the hearty amen of every man in the country not engaged in some job or scheme for depleting the Treasury of its surplus revenue. Congress cannot close its ears to the prayer of that memorial, because it is the prayer of the whole people.

The convention wisely disregarded the policy, so general among manufacturers, of coupling with every prayer a demand for an increase of the duties on imports. They have disregarded the advice urged upon them to ask for the removal of the tax from one loaf to place it in an aggravated weight upon another loaf. The convention confined itself to the duty of praying Congress for national relief, and we hope Congress will grant it.

☞ According to the recent report of the Republican Congressional Committee that has been occupied in the late Southern canvass, the great work of reconstruction is yet to be had over the ratification of the constitutions, and the committee fear that there is some danger that in all the States, except North Carolina and Alabama, we may fail. Since this is true, since there is every reason to believe that the restoration of the disloyal whites and of their friends at the North to power would undo all that has been done, would probably lead to an attempt to reduce the blacks to a state of serfdom or peonage, to the repudiation of the national debt and the violation of national honor, any supplementary legislation that, without any more disfranchisement, without any confiscation, however "mild," or any expatriation, would preclude the possibility of such a terrible disaster and hasten the work of loyal reconstruction, was preeminently the duty of Congress. The amendment to the Reconstruction act passed in the House on Wednesday appears to meet these conditions. The first clause repeals the proviso in the act that a majority of the registered voters should be requisite for a convention and not a majority of those who actually take part in the election, a provision which at the time of its passage was earnestly opposed by Senator Trumbull, and the injustice of which has frequently been commented on [illegible]. In some of the [illegible] vise, a large portion of the whites abstained from voting by a tacit common consent; and while we are told that this non-action was the "silence of despair," this abstention was of no less effect than their votes would have had. The second section, by providing for election of members of Congress at the same time with the vote on ratification, will, in a peculiar manner, hasten the restoration of the South. It is to be hoped that the effect of this amendment will be to remove the gloomy apprehensions of the Central Committee and hasten the time when every State shall resume its old place in the Union.

Southern Representation.

The House Reconstruction Committee, through its Chairman, Thad. Stevens, introduced, and, under the previous question, carried a bill by the vote of 104 ayes to 34 noes, which enacts, first, that a majority of all the votes cast in any of the ex-rebel States shall be considered valid, and as affirming or rejecting their new constitutions; second, that until a new apportionment shall be made, elections for members of Congress shall be according to the districts as they existed in the years 1858 and 1860, except when otherwise provided for.

The Southern States have not been apportioned for members of Congress since 1860, and therefore Congress is obliged to adopt the previous one until such time as a new apportionment can be made. The following table gives the number of members each of the ten Southern States will have under the previous census, and the number their population in 1860 would entitle them to, if new apportionments were made:

	Under the bill.	By the Census of 1860.
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

On the old slave basis of counting but three-fifths of the blacks, these States would be entitled to but fifty-one members by the census of 1860.

Questions.

[illegible], IOWA, Dec. 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Will you have the kindness to answer the following questions regarding the Presidency, in your influential paper:

First. Why should Grant be preferred to Colfax, Wade or any other known Radical?

Second. Do you believe a majority of the Republican party is in favor of Grant?

Third. If a majority of the Republicans are in favor of an outspoken Republican, is Grant an available candidate?

Fourth. Is it safe to entrust the Executive power into the hands of a man who is not fully identified with the Republican party?

An answer will oblige many of your readers.

A RADICAL.

ANSWER.—1. The masses of the Republican party prefer General Grant to any living man. Popular instincts and desires cannot safely be ignored. 2. Yes; we believe that an overwhelming majority of the Republicans and those who "supported the government during the great rebellion," and "sustained it throughout its trials," are in favor of General Grant for President. The third question supposes a state of facts which does not exist; nevertheless we answer it in the affirmative. In 1860 a majority of the rank and file of the Republican party were undoubtedly in favor of the nomination of Wm. H. Seward; but he was not deemed "available," and would have been defeated if nominated. The convention wisely selected Abraham Lincoln, because it was felt that he could be elected. The most sagacious Republicans perceive that against any other man than Grant the Copperheads will make a tremendous effort to win. Against him they have little or no hopes of success.

To the fourth question we reply that, it has no application to General Grant, who is fully identified with the "loyal people of the country," whom he defines as the "party which supported the government during the rebellion"—the "people who sustained the Union cause throughout its trials." The Republican party alone answer to this description; to it General Grant belongs, and by it he will be elected President.

"Scratch My Back and I'll Tickle Thee."

The President's special message concerning General Hancock, is one of those special ticklings that, to be fully compensated, must be returned in kind. We may therefore expect any day to hear that General Hancock has issued an order, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. —, 1867.
General Order No. [illegible]

An official copy of the special message of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, dated December 17, has reached me through the regular channels of the War Department, and I herewith communicate it to my district to be read by those who can. In view of all the circumstances, it will be perceived that President Johnson announces that he will make the law the rule of his conduct, and that he will uphold the courts and other civil authorities in the performance of their proper duties [illegible] rights of trial by jury and privilege of writ of habeas corpus shall not be crushed out or trodden under foot. He goes further, and in one comprehensive sentence asserts that the principles of American liberty are still the inheritance of this people, and ever should be. When a great soldier [illegible] in his hands to oppress his fellow-men, voluntarily foregoes the chance of gratifying his selfish ambition, devotes himself to the duty of building up the liberties and strengthening the laws of his country, he presents an example of the highest virtue that human nature is capable of practicing. In point of fact there is not such another example of the virtue that nature can produce, as Andrew Johnson. It is more than likely that as Nature broke the mould in which he was fashioned, [illegible]. The strongest claim of Washington to be first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, is founded on the great fact that in all his illustrious career he scrupulously abstained from violating the legal and constitutional rights of his fellow-citizens. When he surrendered his commission to Congress the President of that body spoke his praise in saying he had always regarded the rights of the civil authorities through all dangers and disasters, where power above the law courted his acceptance. He calmly put temptation aside. By such magnanimous acts of forbearance he won the universal admiration of mankind, and left a name which has no rival in the history of the world. And if Andrew Johnson were to-day to present his resignation to Congress, the acclaim which greeted Washington would seem as but the whispering of the zephyr compared to the roar of exultation which would go up from every throat in all this broad land. Such an act is all that is needed to make his name one of those that never die.

I am far from saying that Andrew Johnson is the only American statesman who is influenced by the example of Washington. Doubtless thousands of them are faithfully devoted to the principles for which the men of the revolution laid down their lives, but the distinguished honor belongs to him of having undertaken to rule the South as dictator, and, when dethroned, of having resorted to the utterance of these noble sentiments. In the form of a military order, I respectfully suggest to the people that some public recognition of the President's patriotic conduct is due, if not to him, to the friends of law and justice throughout the country. Of such an act as his, at such a time, it is but fitting that its dignity should be vindicated and virtue proclaimed, so that its value as an example may not be lost to the nation.

(Signed) WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,
Major General, &c., &c.
CONFEDERATE [illegible], Att'y General.

Letter from Gerrit Smith.

We find the following characteristic letter in the Irish Republic of this city. The editor prefaces it with the remark:

"The following letter from Gerrit Smith will be read with interest by the friends of Ireland. We prefer the indorsement of Mr. Smith, and others like him who have devoted their lives and means to the disenthrallment of the slave, to the indorsement of ten thousand indifferent and inconsistent professional sympathizers with freedom, who preach freedom to one race and rivet the chains on the limbs of another. Whenever Ireland appealed to the practical sympathy of the world, Gerrit Smith was always the most liberal contributor. In '48, we remember he subscribed one thousand dollars, and the like sum [illegible], for the suffering people of Ireland. No wonder Irish liberty has been looked on as a "fanciful dream," when the men who prated about it denounced others for applying the principle to all nations, irrespective of creed or color. When the Irish people become as liberal to others as they wish others to be to themselves, such men as Gerrit Smith, who have given thousands of dollars to free the slave, will not shut their pockets to the cause of Ireland:"

PETERBORO, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1867.

To the Editors of the Irish Republic.

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed is a draft for $3 to pay for a year's subscription to your newspaper.

A oppressed people are not unfrequently a selfish people. Very few of the Irish manifest sympathy with the oppressed of other races. The Irishman, so far from pitying the negro, has been his cruelest enemy. I speak not from prejudice against the Irish. As my mother's mother was born in Cork, it would be somewhat unnatural for me to be prejudiced against them.

I am happy to see that your newspaper rises above this selfishness, and makes common cause with all who are oppressed.

Respectfully yours,
GERRIT SMITH.

A Wedding Fiasco.

A Washington despatch says:

"Fashionable circles have been excited here to-day over a wedding fiasco. The contracting parties were Colonel Parker, the Indian Aid-de-Camp on General Grant's staff, and a well-known belle of this city—Miss Minnie Sackett. General Grant was present, in resplendent uniform, to give the bride away; but the bridegroom could not be found, and has not since been heard of. The wedding party posted a note of postponement on the church door. Scandalous stories prevail as to the cause of the failure of the bridegroom to appear."

We don't believe the Colonel absconded or backed out. The true solution of the mystery will be found quite simple, viz.: the Colonel found his courage oozing out like that of Bob Acres, when the time came for slipping the noose matrimonial over his head, and, for the purpose of steadying his nerves and keeping his spirits up, he poured the [illegible] down. The stuff getting into his head prevented him from coming to time. We guess that's what was the matter. The Colonel must pick his flint and try again.

THE RAILROAD HORROR.

Particulars of the Heartrending Disaster on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad.

A Crowded Car with All its Inmates Consumed by Fire.

Fifty Persons Killed or Burned to Death.

Full and Revised Lists of the Dead and Injured.

[illegible] BUFFALO, Dec. 18.

An awful accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the Lake Shore Railroad, twenty-one miles from here, near a place called Angola. The train from the west, due here at 1:30, in connection with the train going east, ran off the track. One car was thrown down an embankment thirty feet. The coach was burnt up and thirty persons consumed by fire. Another coach went down a ledge about [illegible] feet and twelve or fourteen passengers were killed and a number wounded. As soon as information of the accident reached Buffalo, word was conveyed to a number of our physicians, and by four o'clock a number of them had reached the depot, and, in company with William Williams, President, and E. W. Brown, Superintendent, and other officials of the road, took a train, and at five o'clock the scene of the accident was reached—the bridge crossing the Big Sister Creek, about a quarter of a mile east of the village of Angola. The train to which the accident happened, as before stated, was the Lake Shore Road New York express from Cleveland, and due in this city at 1:30 p. m., but was two hours late, having been detained by a broken bridge on the Cleveland & Toledo Road. It was composed of three first-class coaches filled with passengers, a smoking and two baggage cars, and was under the conductorship of Mr. Frank Sherman, of this city. Silver Creek was the last station stopped at prior to the accident, and Angola was reached about 3 o'clock, the train going, as it is stated, at a speed of about twenty miles an hour, from Angola to the bridge over the Big Sister Creek. However, the road is down grade, and it is possible that the train was going at a greater speed than that above when the casualty occurred. Be that as it may, everything was apparently all right when the bridge was reached, and when the train crossed half way over, a fearful jerk was experienced by those on board the train, and the same moment the rear coach was detached and went, plunging off the bridge and down the abyss to the ice, a distance of some thirty or forty feet. The brakes were at once applied, but before the train could be stopped the coupling of the second coach had become broken, and it, too, got off the track and rolled down the embankment, landing on its side at the bottom. So suddenly had all this happened, that not one of the inmates of either of the two coaches had time to make his escape, and without a moment's warning, some forty or fifty persons were hurried into the presence of their Maker. The scene which was presented to the eyes of the inmates of the other cars when the train was stopped, was a fearful one. The car which first went over the precipice took fire instantly, and before any person could get to it the flames had made rapid headway, and in a few minutes it was all ablaze. Those persons on the spot proceeded to render all the assistance they could, but only some four or five persons were saved from the burning car. The remainder, some forty or fifty, men, women and children, were consumed with the car, while a portion of the passengers who had escaped injury gave their attention to the burning car. The balance attended to the other, which had also been on fire. Fortunately, the flames in the latter instance, were extinguished before they had much headway, and as speedily as possible the injured and dead and dying were taken from the car, and, with the few rescued from the burning wreck, were conveyed to residences near at hand. How many perished in the burning car it is impossible as yet to say, and, very probably, will not be known for some time. The place where the first car struck after being precipitated off the bridge was difficult of access, and after rescuing the half dozen or so persons before the flames had made much headway, no attempt was made, last night, to disturb the remains of those who perished in the burning car, but that will be attended to this morning. The following are the names of the dead as far as known:

Jasper Fuller and wife, Spartinsburg, Pa.; Mr. Graves, W. H. Rose, North East, Pa.; E. B. Forbush, Buffalo, Patent Agent; Mrs. W. Freeman, Norwich, Del.; Mrs. Mary Sheldon and child, Corfu, N. Y.; J. B. Haywood, North East, Pa.; Frank Walker, son of Julius Walker, Buffalo; two men, names unknown; Mrs. John M. Strong, Buffalo; Mr. Hubbard, St. Catherines; an unknown woman, badly injured.

The following are the injured: Mrs. Christiana Lang, Minnesota, injured about head and body; W. C. Patterson, Oil Creek, injured, cannot recover; Mrs. Fisher, Minn., badly injured and insensible; Chas. F. Wood, Buffalo, seriously injured [illegible] and also inwardly; Mrs. Mary Shridon, Corfu, badly injured; H. E. Fisher, Minnesota, in a dangerous condition; W. H. Moore and wife, Iowa, seriously injured in back and head; Mary Bayles and Miss Maria Bayles, both of Corfu, both seriously injured, but not dangerously; Henry Jackson, Illinois, badly; Miss L. M. Babcock, Syracuse, seriously; S. E. Howard, New York, leg broken and chest injured; Ira Babcock, Syracuse, bruised, not dangerously; middle-aged man, unknown, dying; Robert Seward and wife, Oneida County, N. Y., slightly injured; W. H. Moore, Iowa, badly bruised on head and body; Robert Reivenburgh, Albion, seriously injured; Mrs. T. Hamlin, Buffalo, slightly injured; Eugene Howard, Buffalo, slightly; and a few others, whose names we could not learn, were in other houses in the neighborhood, injured, but the number was not great—probably eight or ten in all. The following persons were brought to Buffalo, all slightly injured: C. W. Lane, Cresco, Iowa, head and side; Rudolph Lane, Cresco, Iowa, head; Garet Hurlls, Corry, Penn., head and internally; Michael Copeland, Minneapolis, Minn., head; W. F. Gregory, Syracuse, serious; Isaac Myer, New York, hip; Madame Ristori, head and back; H. H. Thomas, Rochester, leg broken; E. C. Morris, New London, Conn., head and back; Minnie McCarthy, Lowell, Mass., head and side; W. L. Pelton, New York, head and body; Mrs. J. Timson, Kenosha, cut about head; W. H. Teller, Utica, head and body.

In addition to the above the following received slight injuries:

R. M. Russell, Franklin, Tenn.; J. Brown, Buffalo; J. Cuyer, New York; J. O. Kirby, Salem, Mass.; Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Kenosha; Mrs. Mary Moore, Brooklyn; Daniel Carr, Brooklyn.

Among those on the train were Stephen Stewart, of Corry, Pa., President of the Oil Creek Railroad, who is missing; George B. Fleischheim, of this city, expected to be on the train, has not been heard from, and fears are entertained for his safety; Frank Sherman, conductor of the train, was injured in the shoulder and on the head. He came thereon the nine o'clock train last evening.

As far as we could learn, the list below shows the hotels to which the few seriously injured who arrived last evening were consigned, and the nature of their hurts. The National Hotel—Richard C. Morse, New London, slight cut on forehead, and contusion; Mrs. John Simpson, Kenosha, Wis., slight contusion on left temple; J. C. Cripp, Salem, Pa., slightly contused on back of head; Jas. Walsh, Brooklyn, scratch wound and cut on wrist; Wm. H. Teller, Utica, two slight wounds on the head and on the left arm; F. Gregory, Skaneateles, New York, injuries not known; Mrs. Perkins, Canada, injuries not known. Tift House—Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Stewart, Oneida, New York, bruised. Mansion House—L. L. Lombard, New York, bruised on head.

The greater number of the wounded who were unable to take care of themselves, were sent to the National Hotel, it being most convenient.

Every arrangement possible for their comfort was made by the officers of the road, who were conspicuous in their vigilant attentions to the welfare of the wounded.

An examination of the track showed that the disaster could not have been occasioned from it, and must be referred to a defective wheel or axle. The real cause will probably never be ascertained.

LATER.

BUFFALO, Dec. 19.

Great depression is felt here over the railroad accident near this city.

E. B. Forbush, of Buffalo, killed, was a patent agent, just returning from Cincinnati, after a successful suit. Frank Walker, a young civil engineer, who was killed, was a son of Julius Walker, jeweler, Buffalo. Joseph Lewis, of Buffalo, a recent graduate of Williams College, was also killed. Francis M. Gale and Robert Dickson, of Buffalo, were both slightly injured.

At the United States Hotel are Richard Reed, Sinclairville, N. Y., hurt severely in the spine and side, but will probably recover; L. C. Chase, of Arkwright, N. Y., severely hurt.

At 10:30 this forenoon a train arrived from the scene of the disaster, bringing fourteen coffins, containing fifteen bodies—one a mother and child; also, seven boxes, containing the remains of about twenty-five persons.

In the car that was consumed were seats for forty-eight persons, all filled, and a number were standing—probably not less than fifty persons in all, of which only three are known to have escaped. Among those who perished in this car were Mr. Stewart, President of the Oil Creek Railroad. He was seen when the car was burning, screaming for God's sake for help, but it could not be rendered; S. R. Thompson, of Worcester, Mass., dead; A. H. Speer, of Northeast, Penn., first reported dead; W. H. Rose, dead; Horace Wobles, dead; A Mr. Martin, residence unknown, dead. There are a few more that may be recognized, but the most of those in the consumed car were burned to ashes. The screams of those inside could be heard for upwards of fifteen minutes.

Naturalized Citizens.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

In reading your able report of the mass meeting of naturalized citizens in Farwell Hall, the following points relating to this, at present, much agitated subject suggested themselves. You may give them a place, should you find them worthy of encroachment on your columns.

It seems that some of the speakers present knew little about the internal laws of European States; for [illegible] said "that there was one last remnant of feudalism which must be fought down—the claim that a person could not change his citizenship." Let me respectfully state that any person may change his citizenship, expatriate, or alienate himself whenever he pleases, provided in doing so he conforms to the laws of the State. No country in Europe, not France, [illegible] Germany, and even England, [illegible] the support of the subject [illegible] Do we any person, [illegible] so with Prussia. Most of the Prussians who are here leave the country to avoid military service. They, for example, a passport to some place in the northern or western border; when they travel clandestinely to Bremen, Hamburg, Rotterdam, &c., and take passage for this country. But mind they must do this clandestinely; they must avoid the eye of the law till the vessel conducts the vessel out of the harbor. Now, do you believe that [illegible] any other State relinquishes them for military service, as which is subject if they did pursue the legal way, that is if they apply to be stricken from the list of subjects and citizens, then take a passport for this or any other country, which will be freely given them, but they provided he has fulfilled his military duty, is under age, or bodily incapable, and his [illegible] would not be molested at all. It is said that children come over here, live here twenty or more years, become citizens, go over there and are impressed into the army, or if he should be too old for that, is imprisoned or fined, according to [illegible] All this trouble he must ascribe to the faults of his parents. If they had taken the regular course—had their names stricken from the rolls of [illegible] and subjects (in the German language "[illegible]") they would have received an instrument known, in German, as "[illegible]," in which the respective government relinquishes all claims upon him, [illegible] they could pass and repass without there being the least obstacle put in their way. I can say with a good deal of certainty that among those fifty thousand Germans who are said to live in this city, there are not three thousand who were citizens in their respective States whence they came. They know less about the laws of the German States than they do of these, and very naturally, because they never attained to any social standing as they did here. That [illegible] will be found on inquiry. All those who intend going to Europe can have their names removed from the rolls by previously corresponding with their respective governments through the Consuls here, which will cost very little as compared to the future trouble which it may cause. All we can do in this important matter, is to prevail on these States to come to a general understanding, establishing certain regulations, as is the case with France; but the idea to carry our point with force is entirely preposterous (the fault rests with the individual, not with the State), just as we would treat with scorn and contempt any attempt of a European forcible revision of our internal laws.

A NATURALIZED CITIZEN.

THE ILLINOIS INSANE ASYLUM.

A Letter from One of the Trustees.

ONEIDA, ILL., Dec. 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Your despatches and editorials in relation to the report of the Committee on the Affairs of the Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville, seem to imply that the Trustees of that institution will stand or fall with Dr. McFarland, and therefore they are anxious to exculpate him.

Both of these—the premise and conclusion—are wrong. In the first place, three out of six, if not five out of six, of the present board, have been appointed since these things charged in the report occurred, if they ever did occur. When General Grant is elected President, the people will not hold him responsible for the acts of Mr. Johnson, his predecessor; nor will the public hold the present Trustees responsible for what their predecessors did or did not do—for acts which they knew nothing more about than other citizens of the State, the committee included.

The late lamented William H. Brown had been Trustee many years, and was President of the Board at the time of the appointment of the Investigating Committee.

In the next place the Trustees do not desire the acquittal of Dr. McFarland, if he is guilty. On the contrary, their solicitude has been very great to have a thorough and impartial scrutiny, and if there has been wrongdoing, let exposure and punishment fall on the offenders.

That you and the public may judge of the writer's connection with these matters, and of the position of the board, please allow the statement of a few facts. Governor Oglesby appointed me a Trustee about [illegible], and the nomination was confirmed by the same Senate which ordered this investigation. Of course I was no more responsible for what had occurred previous to this than was the Senate itself. After my appointment, and, I think, previous to confirmation—though this point is not essential—charges were made against the financial management of the hospital. I immediately wrote to Hon. J. D. Ward, of your city, urging an examination. An examination was made, and the charges were withdrawn.

Soon after, charges were made in the House in regard to the improper treatment of the patients in the hospital. I then wrote to a member urging a thorough investigation, stating, as in the other case, that I was a new member of the board, and had no possible interest except to see that the rights of the inmates, and of the State, were protected.

Supposing that an investigating committee had been appointed, at the first meeting of the board thereafter, I introduced resolutions, which were passed, affirming the right of the people to know how the hospital was conducted, and proffering to the committee the aid of the Trustees in the investigation. I then went to Springfield to learn the names of the members of the committee, so as to forward the resolutions to the Chairman. But the Secretary of State could not then inform me; and I could find no one who knew positively that an investigating committee had been appointed at all.

Subsequently the board, understanding that no committee had been appointed, proceeded to take measures for a thorough examination, and invited, through the public press, any and all testimony that could be given. Hardly had this been commenced, when the existence of the committee was ascertained; and ever since the Trustees have awaited the action of this committee.

My own feeling is fully expressed in your editorial of [illegible] inst.: "We are only anxious that justice should be done in the premises; that the guilty, if any are guilty, should be punished; that the unfortunate insane should be properly and tenderly cared for; and that the institution of which they are inmates should continue to be an honor and a blessing to the State." Dr. McFarland is nothing; the Trustees are nothing; let them all be swept away, like cobwebs, if they have been derelict in duty. *Fiat justitia ruat cœlum.* If Dr. McFarland is guilty of a hundredth part charged upon him, I pray God that I may live long enough to assist in unceremoniously kicking him out of office. After that the Governor can have my resignation as Trustee any moment.

Having expressed myself thus strongly, justice to all parties requires me to add that, in my opinion, the charges made against the institution should be taken *cum grano salis*. Any one that has ever dealt with the insane must know the unreliability of such testimony. Had I read that report before having experience as a Trustee, it would have startled me more than it does now. But I know how delicate and difficult a task it is to manage the insane without subjecting one's self to criticism. Patients often turn against their best friends, at home, and they will elsewhere.

Last month I heard that the cholera—the committee call it "an epidemic"—was prevailing in the hospital, and, against the remonstrance of friends, immediately went down, to learn, from personal observation, the condition of things. Unknown to the physicians, I went into the kitchen and laundry and other parts, to inspect the quality and quantity of food, how it was prepared, the condition of the clothing, &c. Everything was found in perfect order. Then I was shown through every ward in the vast building. In one of the female wards a crazy woman seized me by the arm and attempted and effected a promenade for a short distance. Then she, despite my resistance and the gentle persuasion of a female attendant, threw her arms around me and beslobbered me with kisses. In a male ward, a powerful man followed me around, brandishing his fists, and threatening to pummel me for something I had done to him, although I had never seen him before, and hope he will be recovered and discharged before I see him again.

Now, the point is this: If these persons should recover and be discharged, the woman might testify that I took improper liberties with her, and the man that I abused him. And this, while I was subjecting myself to the very disagreeable duty, without pay, of inspecting things for their good, and actually exposing my own life.

In view of these difficulties, and what I know personally about the affairs of the institution and this investigation, I receive this report with some degree of allowance.

But, as you truly say, this report cannot be put down by public meetings or despatches. The trustees have attempted no such thing, have made no "hullabaloo," have not even appeared in print to resist the storm that some have tried to gather about their heads. They will carefully sift the evidence, and take such action as the case demands. A very great responsibility now rests upon them, and they feel it. The public, having waited on the committee ten or twelve months, will no doubt give the Trustees time to dispose of this matter in the most judicious and effective way. They will have something to say, no doubt.

It is proper to add that I write this solely on my own motion. I have neither seen nor communicated with the Trustees since the report has been made. If a meeting of the board was held this month no notice was sent me; if it had been, ill health would have prevented my attendance.

R. C. DUNN.

Curious Cause of Death.

From the Aurora (Ill.) [illegible], Dec. 17.

A man named H. Vielle, a brother-in-law of Dr. H. Sheats, living on Big Rock Creek, some ten miles southwest of Aurora, died on Friday, the 6th inst., from the effects of inoculation in doctoring a sick cow, in May last. The cow, it is supposed, had the hydrophobia, and Mr. V. received the inoculation while attempting to thrust a piece of fat pork down her throat, the saliva coming in contact with a sore on his hand. He felt no unpleasant symptoms until Wednesday, the 4th inst., when he complained of not feeling well; was taken with spasms in the night, and had a doctor called, but grew worse and died Friday.

☞ The death of Chester Dewey, D. D., LL. D., at Rochester, is recorded as having occurred on Sunday last. Dr. Dewey was one of the most noticeable of the older class of scientific men in the country. As a well known and successful teacher in the field of labor for more than sixty years, he was the guide and instructor of thousands of young men, many of whom, now well advanced in life, will shed tears of affection and regret over his grave. His life was eminently useful and pure.

County Treasurer's Safe Robbed.

[illegible], N. Y., Dec. 19.—The [illegible] County Treasurer's safe was broken open last night and robbed of $8,000 in bonds of various [illegible].

IMPEACHMENT.

Speech of Hon. G. W. Woodward, of Pennsylvania.

In the House of Representatives, December 13, 1867.

In the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the law of Impeachment.

MR. WOODWARD. Mr. Chairman: It seems to me that in the circumstances in which we stand we are in great danger of making a bad precedent. A proposition to impeach the President of the United States is brought forward, and in the zeal of gentlemen to condemn it and get rid of it I think there is danger of our marring the face of the law. I entirely concur with these gentlemen who have voted against that proposition; but I do not concur with very many members of the political party with which I act in regard to the law of impeachment.

I find this impeaching power in the constitution to be a popular power—a power designed for the protection of the rights of the people against their rulers, and one that should be liberally construed and in proper cases freely used. The constitution was made by the people and for the people, and not for the rulers. Now, sir, it is provided in the constitution that all civil officers may be impeached for "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." As I understand the argument of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VAN TRUMP] he would cut from that provision the words "and other high crimes and misdemeanors," and maintain that the President or any other civil officer of the government is impeachable only for the crimes of treason and bribery. I think we have not the right thus to emasculate the fundamental law. We are to take it as it is written, and we are to hold the President of the United States and all other civil officers impeachable for "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors"—taking the meaning of those words not merely in their common law sense, nor yet in the sense of the parliamentary law, but in the sense of the constitution of the United States. The whole question is, what do these words mean in our constitution?

MR. VAN TRUMP. The gentleman will permit me to inquire how he would go about framing an indictment upon the general terms "high crimes and misdemeanors."

MR. WOODWARD. I would observe, sir, that this provision is not a provision for *indictment*, but a provision for *impeachment*. That is the answer to the gentleman. There is no indictment to be framed for "high crimes and misdemeanors." The question is, for what offences may a civil officer be impeached?

Now, let us try to get at the meaning of this word "misdemeanor" because after all the discussion must come down to that. I submit that the constitution of Pennsylvania, formed in 1790, soon after the adoption of the constitution of the United States, defined that word "misdemeanor" as employed in the provision for impeachment. The constitution of Pennsylvania defines it to mean a "misdemeanor in office." It says:

"The Governor and all civil officers under this Commonwealth shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office."

I submit, sir, that that is an interpretation of the word "misdemeanor" as used in the Federal constitution, and that we should understand by that word a misdemeanor in office, a violation of any of the tacit or express conditions upon which the office is held, whether or not that violation be indictable under the criminal law of England or the criminal law of the United States. It may be such an offence, or it may be something which is not indictable under either of those codes.

I am very happy to find, Mr. Chairman, that this opinion has the most respectable authority. I have before me Curtis's History of the Constitution, from which I will read a short extract in regard to this impeaching power:

"Among the separate functions assigned by the constitution to the two Houses of Congress are those of presenting and trying impeachments. An impeachment, in the report of the Committee of Detail, was treated as an ordinary judicial proceeding, and was placed within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. That this was not in all respects a suitable provision will appear from the following considerations: Although an impeachment may involve an inquiry whether a crime against any positive law has been committed, yet it is not necessarily a trial for crime; nor is there any necessity in the case of crimes committed by public officers for the institution of any special proceeding for the infliction of the punishment prescribed by the laws, since they, like all other persons, are amenable to the ordinary jurisdiction of the courts of justice in respect of offences against positive law. The purposes of impeachment lie wholly beyond the penalties of the statute or the customary law. The object of the proceeding is to ascertain whether cause exists for removing a public officer from office. Such a cause may be found in the fact that, either in the discharge of his office or aside from its functions, he has violated a law or committed what is technically denominated a crime. But a cause for removal from office may exist where no offence against positive law has been committed, as where an individual has from immorality or maladministration become unfit to exercise the office."

Now, I suppose that to be a fair construction of the constitution and law in regard to impeachment; and I cannot help thinking that if the lawyers of this House would apply their minds to a true analysis of this subject they would come to this conclusion. For an office bears in the law a very striking analogy to a franchise. They are both ranked by all the elementary writers as incorporeal hereditaments. They both proceed from the grant of the sovereign power. They both exist in the hands of the subject or citizen, for the limited purposes for which they are granted. They are both governed by very much the same principles of law. And in regard to franchises (which are generally held in this country by corporations, but which may be held by individuals,) the law is well settled that they are always held upon the tacit condition that there be no misuse or abuse; and for misuse or abuse they are forfeitable.

It is well settled that it is a tacit condition of a grant to a corporation that the grantees shall act up to the end or design for which they were incorporated; and hence, through neglect or abuse of its franchises, a corporation may forfeit its character as for conditions broken or a breach of trust. It must be wilful abuse or improper neglect, something more than accidental negligence, excess of power, or mistake in the mode of exercising an acknowledged power. It is said a single act of abuse or wilful nonfeasance may be insisted on as ground of total forfeiture; but a specific act of nonfeasance not committed wilfully or negligently, nor producing mischievous consequences to anyone, and not contrary to any particular requisition, slight deviations from the provisions of a charter would not necessarily be either an abuse or misuse.

Such is the law of franchises. Now, offices which are similar in their elementary nature to franchises are held, I submit, by a similar tenure; and inhering necessarily in that tenure is the tacit condition that there shall be no "maladministration," as Mr. Curtis calls it—no misuse or abuse, as we would say in the case of a franchise.

Now, impeachment under our constitution is the means by which the people enforce this remedy against a defaulting officer, just as a *scire facias* or *quo warranto* is the remedy for enforcing their right against a defaulting corporation. If a corporation or an individual holding a franchise from the Legislature may forfeit that franchise for misuse or abuse, so, I hold, may any individual holding an office forfeit it for misuse or abuse or misdemeanor, which the constitution of Pennsylvania says means misdemeanor in office—doing that which should not be done, or leaving undone that which should be done. This, it seems to me, is the true exposition of the meaning of the word "misdemeanor" as employed by our constitution.

It will be objected to this view—it has been already objected on this floor—that that does not sufficiently confine the power of impeachment, and that in times of high party excitement, as an honorable gentleman says, Congress would be engaged in nothing but impeachment.

MR. DAWES. I would ask the gentleman if he holds that the word "high" in the constitution is applicable to misdemeanors as well as crimes?

MR. WOODWARD. I think it is. I think it applies to both crimes and misdemeanors, and is employed to designate crimes and misdemeanors in office. The word "high" is used because the offence is to be one committed in office.

We talk about the "high sheriff," and I believe the common law uses that term in regard to the first sheriff while there are a series of under sheriffs. Perhaps the word "high" here does not mean much more than in that case. I think that as a matter of construction the word "high" would undoubtedly apply to misdemeanors as well as crimes, and I have no objection to calling any misdemeanor by a man in office high in the meaning of the constitution. It is a high crime and misdemeanor to violate the condition upon which any man holds a public office. That is my proposition. Of course, sir, it must be a wilful violation, knowingly done, and it must be to the prejudice of somebody, either the public or an individual; but where a public officer, of whatever grade, does wilfully pervert his office to the prejudice of the public or of an individual, I hold that he has committed a high misdemeanor.

MR. DAWES. I would ask the gentleman how he reconciles that last position with the citation from Curtis which he has read, to the effect that a man may be impeached for imbecility in office? If it must be a wilful departure from the duties of the office how can it be possible that a man may be impeached for imbecility in office?

MR. WOODWARD. Well, sir, Mr. Curtis was speaking there of the conditions upon which offices are held. He enumerates perhaps, more fully and accurately than I have done the modes in which offices shall be forfeited, and he mentions imbecility. I certainly do not mean to argue that imbecility is either a high crime or a misdemeanor, though Mr. Curtis treats it as within the impeaching power. I am limiting my observations to the very words of the Constitution.

And now, sir, I proceed to notice the only objection to this interpretation of the constitution which has impressed me—the danger of an abuse of impeachments in times of high party excitement. Gentlemen fear we would be occupied with impeachments most of our time, and that through prejudice and passion there would be danger of great wrong to faithful officials. Sir, I do not share those fears. I think we can safely trust our political institutions, and that we have no occasion to cramp and confine them lest they hurt somebody.

I think what we have seen in this House and in this country within the last week shows that we have no occasion to emasculate the constitution in order to protect a worthy officer from partisan feeling. Notwithstanding the great prejudice against the President of the United States, a large majority of the House, upon the best exposition and showing the Committee on the Judiciary could make, resolved not to go into the matter of impeachment. And had he been brought before the Senate, composed of a majority of the same political complexion of this House, no man doubts that upon that showing he would not have been convicted. Most heartily an impeaching body would [illegible] convicted any officer upon a mass of [illegible] show that there is no such danger as gentlemen suppose.

Suppose a public officer has been guilty of [illegible] or of a failure to execute properly the duties of his office; he has been brought before the constitutional judges of his country; he has had a fair trial with all the forms of law; he has been defended by counsel and has been fully heard. Now, are we to assume that the constitutional tribunal for the trial of official offenders would be any more corrupt or incompetent, or any more likely to be swayed by partisan considerations than the courts of the country would be? It seems to me that it is an impeachment of our institutions to hold any such doctrine. But if we admit that a majority of this House would wantonly impeach an innocent man from partisan considerations and that two-thirds of the Senate would convict an innocent man under the influence of partisan passion, then let the timid gentlemen [illegible] that there is a corrective that lies entirely beyond the House of Representatives and the Senate and the Supreme Court of the United States, and all the other tribunals and departments of the government; and that is the people themselves. If such an outrage as gentlemen fear should occur, there is a power in this country who would impeach the impeachers and reverse their decree.

That has already been done more than once. Mr. Van Buren was rejected by the Senate, when nominated to a foreign mission, from political and partisan considerations, and the people made him President. The Senate of the United States condemned General Jackson; the people came forward and expunged that resolution. The people are always watchful of their public officers, and nothing more surely meets their disapprobation than the prosecution of a faithful officer. If he cannot get justice of the Senate and the House of Representatives he can surely obtain justice from the people.

Now, believing, as I do believe, that this proposition to impeach President Johnson was, as I have already said, utterly preposterous, I nevertheless hold that if the fury of party passion had carried a majority of this House and two-thirds of the Senate to the result of convicting President Johnson, you would have seen how the people would have pronounced their verdict upon such action.

I think we are not to be frightened from a true construction of the Constitution of the United States by an improbable or remote contingency. What have we heard in answer to this? I confess I do not understand any argument drawn from the common law of England or the parliamentary law of impeachment to be applicable to this question under our constitution. Then what is the result? The result must be that we must construe the constitution more liberally—liberally enough to secure a faithful administration of the offices which the people have established, not for the officers, but for themselves, and which they have hedged around and guarded by constitutional provisions and guarantees.

It seems to me this provision, so to speak, executes itself; that it is capable of being executed without legislation. The action on the part of the House of Representatives strictly resembles the action of a grand jury in presenting bills of indictment, and the action of the Senate resembles the action of the judicial body under the criminal code. No general statute having defined impeachable offences, and from their nature being incapable of antecedent definition, it must be left to some judging power to decide what are high crimes and misdemeanors, and whether, in a given case, they have been proved, and this power, with us, is the Senate. Such I submit is the character of this provision of the constitution. All that is necessary to be done is for the grand jury to present the indictment and the court of last resort to pass upon it—the extent of its jurisdiction in the premises being determinable by itself, as always must be the case with courts of last resort.

THE GREAT FIRE AT FALL RIVER.

Destruction of the American Print Works—Loss One and a Half Million of Dollars—Five Hundred Persons Thrown Out of Employment.

From the Fall River (Mass.) News, (Extra), Dec. 16.

Before the ruins of the Globe Print Works have ceased to smoke, Fall River has suffered another calamity, which will be felt in almost every family throughout the city. The American Print Works were discovered to be on fire Sunday afternoon at about 5:30 o'clock, and at dark the larger part of the noble structure was in ruins. The fire was discovered in the machine room, and spread rapidly into the new unoccupied main building, and after bursting through the roof, swept down through the successive stories until nothing was left of this part but blackened walls and smouldering ruins. The flooring was of hard pine, and the flames seem to eat through them as if they were mere paper, sending up a dense volume of smoke and showers of sparks for hundreds of yards, creating such an intense heat that the heavy snow-drifts in the vicinity disappeared in a few moments, and the walls of the neighboring buildings were as hot as furnaces. The clicking of the glass as the flames burst through window after window, the crash of falling stone and timbers, and the heavy billows of smoke and fire which rose high into the air, made the scene one that will never be forgotten by the spectators. In spite of the bad condition of the roads, consequent upon the late heavy snows, the firemen were upon the ground in good season, and, assisted by several force pumps, fought the flames as well as could be done; but water and falling snow seemed to make no impression, and a stormy wind from the northwest added such an impetuosity to the fire, that the impossibility of saving the main building was soon apparent, and nothing remained but to protect the other portions of the works and the neighboring buildings, which were in imminent danger. After the larger portion of the building had been wrapped in a tremendous blaze, a fire crept into the tower and soon ran up into the belfry, and thence to the roof, darting from every window and leaping many yards into the air, so long as there was any woodwork unconsumed. The fire raged fiercely about four hours, and at the end of that time, nothing was left of the beautiful structure but a sad pile of ruins. The print works building was justly the pride of Fall River, and was probably the finest structure of its kind in the country. It has been in course of erection for nearly a year, and the last of the windows were put in but a week ago. The building presented an unbroken front, on Water street, of 400 feet long by 60 feet wide, three stories high, surmounted by a French roof. The entire front was of beautiful ashlar work, with arched windows. A single granite pillar, two and a half feet square by ten and a quarter feet high, with cap and base, occupied the space between each window. There were thirty-nine of these pillars, and thirty-eight windows. In the rear of this main building were four wings, varying in length from about seventy-five to one hundred and forty feet each, and three stories high. Three of these ells were roofed the same as the main building; the fourth was in process of erection. The principal part of the old works were two stone buildings, each about one hundred and fifty feet long. The north one, containing printing machines, was destroyed, together with the new structure. The works had six printing machines, and turned out one thousand five hundred pieces of calico, or about sixty-seven thousand yards, per day, employing about five hundred hands. With the completion of the new portion, the establishment would have contained seventeen machines, printing some four thousand two hundred and fifty pieces, or about one hundred and ninety thousand yards per day, employing some twelve hundred or fourteen hundred hands. There were but two establishments as large or perhaps a little larger in the country, Sprague's, at Cranston, and the Pacific at Lawrence, but neither of these equalled the American in architectural beauty. A large amount of calico was in the building, and though some was saved, the greater portion was more or less damaged by fire or water. Besides the loss to the company, many of the carpenters employed upon the building lost their tools, and several engravers met with the same misfortune. A carpenter named Sullivan entered the building before the fire was well under way for the purpose of securing his tool chest. Becoming nearly suffocated by smoke, he managed to grope his way to the roof, from whence he finally made his escape by means of a ladder put up from below. In spite of the falling snow, every available place in the vicinity of the fire was covered with men, women and children, all of whom were saddened by the calamity and its forebodings in regard to the effect upon the industry of the city. [illegible] were thrown out of employment by the destruction of the [illegible], and this last calamity adds [illegible] more to the list. With such fell blows to the manufacturing life at the beginning of winter, the future certainly looks gloomy enough to Fall River. It is, without doubt, the greatest calamity that has ever befallen the city. In the great fire of 1843, which also began on the Sabbath, and at about the same hour with this, the loss of property was $500,000, while the loss by the destruction of the American Print Works will range from a million to a million and a half of dollars. The loss to the city is incalculable, for there is a strong probability that it may occasion the stoppage of some of the mills, and thus throw out of employment a large class of our population at the very beginning of winter.

From the Regular Edition of the Same.

The fire was first discovered in the room under the [illegible] in the stone building, old part. The cause is yet a matter of mystery, but there are strong suspicions that it was the work of an incendiary. [illegible] quantity of goods, probably not less than 30,000 pieces, were destroyed. The value of these goods [illegible] $100,000, both of which contained many thousand pieces, were [illegible] portions of the works [illegible] packing rooms [illegible] fifteen cases [illegible] out, mostly in good condition.

A more careful estimate, since the fire was extinguished, places the loss more definitely at [illegible] at less than [illegible] $750,000 to [illegible] insurance of [illegible] following offices:

Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Providence	[illegible]
Gaspee Fire and Marine Insurance Company	[illegible]
Hope Insurance Company	[illegible]
Merchants' Insurance Company, Providence	[illegible]
Astor Fire Insurance Company, New York	[illegible]
Metropolitan, New York	[illegible]
Lorillard, New York	[illegible]
Ætna Fire Insurance Company, Hartford	[illegible]
City Fire Insurance Company, Hartford	[illegible]
Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, Hartford	[illegible]
Republic, New York	[illegible]
Liverpool and London, New York	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's, New York	[illegible]

There was no insurance on the [illegible] building. The [illegible] stone [illegible] lost [illegible].

[illegible] were saved [illegible] as if they had been [illegible] bottom of the tower [illegible] much injured.

We are glad to learn that preparations have already been made for clearing away the ruins and rebuilding the works. The bleach house, dye house, and other parts which have been saved from destruction, are to be started up immediately.

It was at first estimated that on the completion of the new part, the establishment would run seventeen printing machines, but we learn that it was subsequently arranged to accommodate twenty machines, capable of turning out over 300,000 yards of calico per day.

A FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

A Fire in a New York Tenement-House—Seven Persons Smothered and Several Others Seriously Injured—A Terrible Scene of Death and Horror.

From the New York Times, Dec. 17.

At [illegible] o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of No. [illegible] Second avenue, which resulted in a most disastrous loss of life to the inmates. The flames originated in the basement of the building, which was used, together with the first floor, as a bakery and dwelling by Maximilian Miller. On the arrival of the police and firemen, the flames had gained such headway that it was evident that they had been smouldering for some time. The building is a four-story brick tenement-house, and was occupied as follows: Basement and first floor by Max. Miller, his wife Ernestine, and a journeyman named Ferdinand Grice, all of whom slept on the premises. The second floor was unoccupied. In the rear Jacob Campbell resided with his wife and two boarders named Emma Eldridge and Eliza Davis. The third floor, front, was occupied by John O'Meara, his wife Margaret, and four children, Ellen, Mary Jane, Catharine, and Thomas. The third floor, rear, was occupied by Thomas Kelly, his wife Julia, two children, Thos. Kelly and Mary Ann Gorry, with a brother, Wm. Kelly. The fourth floor, front, was occupied by Lawrence Cunningham, his wife, and four children. The fourth floor, rear, was occupied by Patrick Murphy, his wife Rosana, a boarder named Ellen Duffy, and four children, Mary, Ellen, George, and Thomas.

It appears that Miller and his wife were awakened by the noise of the flames, and they and their employe had barely time to escape by the front door. When the firemen and police arrived, both being prompt, they found the narrow stairways filled with a dense volume of smoke, which was preventing the almost inmates of the upper floors making good their escape. A scene of the wildest terror and utter confusion then ensued among the unfortunate people up stairs, and their shrieks and cries were sufficient to appal the stoutest hearts.

RESCUING THE INMATES.

With the utmost coolness and gallantry the police and firemen set to work to rescue those on the upper floors, the flames being kept under by the leading hosemen and the steamers. The truckmen elevated their longest ladders while other firemen and the police gained a precarious footing on the roofs of the burning building from the adjoining houses. The Cunningham family were the first to be attended to. Mrs. Cunningham was enabled to escape by one of the ladders raised by the members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7. The husband obtained possession of a cord, lowered from the eaves by those on the roof, and tied it to each of his four children in turn, who were drawn up feet foremost and sent through adjacent buildings uninjured. Lawrence Cunningham also escaped in a similar manner. He at first attempted to escape by the ladder leading to the scuttle, which was a common one, but he was prevented by the ladder breaking beneath his weight. This accident was the cause, no doubt, of the large loss of life which occurred during the night.

Only two persons escaped death among those occupying the front portion of the fourth floor, Jeremiah Murphy and Ellen Duffy, the latter gaining the street by sliding down a clothes-line, lowered by the police from the roof. Ellen had her hands badly burned by the rope, which caused her to release her hold, and she dropped into the street, a distance of fifteen feet. It is evident that the Murphy family became separated in the confusion, as the husband could not aid them. The boy Jeremiah is 15 years of age, and managed to escape by a most daring feat. He climbed up the window shutter and caught hold of the gutter under the eaves, and then by an extraordinary effort raised himself until he secured a footing on the roof, escaping with a few slight bruises and scratches. Mrs. Murphy and her three other children were not found until the smoke had partially cleared off, when the mother was taken out alive, but is not expected to live. The three children were all dead. Their father, Patrick Murphy, endeavored to aid in the rescue of his family, but finding it useless sprang from the fourth story window into the street, sustaining, it is feared, fatal injuries, two ribs being broken and the internal organs injured.

The occupants of the third floor suffered even worse. The O'Meara family were unable to make any attempt to escape, as, no doubt, they were overcome by the smoke before any alarm was given. They were all found in their rooms on the third floor, partially suffocated. John O'Meara was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition; his wife, Margaret, and three daughters, Ellen, Mary Jane and Catharine, were all dead. Strange enough, the son, Thomas, aged 13, escaped uninjured. In the rear of this floor the Kelly family succeeded in reaching the fourth floor, and were all rescued, except Mrs. Kelly, through the scuttle in the roof by the police, who had a rope. The wife became so frightened that she leaped from the third-story rear window into the yard, sustaining severe injuries. The presence of the snow doubtless saved life. Mrs. Kelly's brother William also escaped by the scuttle and rope. Mary Ann Gorry, the daughter of Mrs. Kelly, is in a dangerous condition from inhaling smoke before being rescued.

On the second floor Mr. Campbell and his wife escaped with a few bruises by leaping into the snow in the yard, being followed by their two boarders, Emma Eldridge and Eliza Davis.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

An Agent of the Merchants' Union Express Arrested for an Attempt to Rob His own Safe of $300,000.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal, Dec. 16.

James C. Engley, agent in this city for the Merchants' Union Express Company, was arrested shortly after midnight, Saturday morning, by detective officers Lord and Briggs, of Pinkerton's force, New York, detained at the Central Police Station during the night, and on Saturday arraigned before Henry J. Spooner, Esq., Justice of the Court of Magistrates, upon two separate complaints, the first of which charges him with an attempt, on the 14th inst., to break open the safe of the said Merchants' Union Express Company, at their office in Providence, "with intent then and there feloniously to steal, take and carry away goods, chattels and moneys, the property of said Merchants' Union Express Company," the same of the value of three hundred thousand dollars. The second complaint charges on the 14th inst. James C. Engley, of Providence, and Charles A. Dean, alias S. P. Drew, of Boston, together with other persons, with conspiring to defraud the Merchants' Union Express Company of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars; to entrust to said company in the city of New York a package of money of the value named to be by said company forwarded to the city of Providence, said package to be directed to one of said respondent conspirators; and that the said James C. Engley, or some one other of the said conspirators should steal said package of money from the possession of said company; and upon the failure of the company to deliver such package according to the direction thereon, by reason of the stealing thereof, to make claim and demand, and sue for the recovery of said money, or of the value thereof from the company, and to compel the payment of said sum of money to some one of the conspirators. Upon each of these complaints the respondent was required to find surety in the sum of $5,000.

Some of the facts connected with the making of this arrest, as communicated to us by one of the officers, are that the company had knowledge of a conspiracy to rob them of this large amount of money, and thought it [illegible] deposited in the safe at the office. There [illegible] two regular sets of keys to the [illegible] Dennis, and the other to those of Mr. Engley, the clerk. [illegible] with false keys. He failed to open it [illegible]. The detectives followed, arrested him near the Arcade, and delivered him into the custody of the policeman who was patrolling in that neighborhood. The false keys were found in his pocket. They were two in number, one for the outside, and the other for the inside door of the safe, [illegible] rather clumsily constructed, and evidently made at the same time [illegible]

BILLIARDS.

The American Championship.

From the New York Times, Dec. 17.

The [illegible] championship of American billiards, was last night forwarded to Chicago, where John McDevitt [illegible] defeated Joseph Dion, of Montreal, and thus acquired the championship [illegible]

[illegible] McDevitt [illegible] though extremely risky under the circumstances, was certain to bring the balls together if made, and so certainly together if missed. The shot was an indirect "draw" of about eighteen inches in length, the object in playing it being to send the ball first struck up the table and down again so as to range alongside of the others. McDevitt counted, and Dion, realizing that he had been beaten, laid down his cue. When the final stroke had been made, a rush was made for the winner, who for a while stood in danger of being torn to pieces, who, although they were strangers to him—as, to his knowledge, he had but two friends in the hall—had desired his success. Unutterable agony was depicted on Dion's face, and his brother Cyrille wept like a child. The betting was at the rate of three and four to one, and about $2,000 changed hands, residents of Montreal giving the odds and other residents accepting it. The average of the winner was [illegible], and the time of game five hours and fifteen minutes, or about an hour and a half greater than any other match played under like terms by the first-class experts.

McDevitt has been challenged by Melvin Foster of this city, Joseph Dion and John W. Coon, the latter of Chicago. Foster is entitled to priority, and Dion and Coon will follow in the order named. The match between Foster and McDevitt will take place in Chicago, it being the champion's privilege to name the city of his residence. McDevitt desires it to be understood, that in deference to the wishes of the American Billiard Association, expressed at its meeting in Montreal last June, all matches for the championship, so long as he holds the cue, must be played on a Phelan & Collender, second-sized four-pocket table instead of, as heretofore, one of the full size. He will not, he furthermore declares, countenance the "jawing" of balls, which the association recommended should be abolished.

To-morrow night Cyrille Dion, champion of Canada, and Edward Daniels, champion of Massachusetts, are to contend at Bumstead Hall, Boston, in a game of 1,000 points, crushing shots barred, for $500. Confident that Canada will again be beaten, a large number of professional men will to-day and to-morrow leave this city for Boston, where, if the Canadians are equally confident, there will be quite as much speculation as in the late championship match.

ACTION OF THE BOSTON BOARD OF TRADE.

A National Commercial Convention—The Repeal of the Cotton Tax—The Tax on Cotton and Reciprocal Trade with the Hawaiian Islands.

From the Boston Journal.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trade was held in the rooms of the Board, corner of Chauncy and Bedford streets, at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. Charles G. Nazro, in the chair. Twenty-five members were present. The records of last meeting were read by the Secretary, Mr. Hamilton A. Hill.

By the request of the committee appointed to consider the repeal of the cotton tax, that subject was immediately taken up, and the report of the committee was read by Mr. Edward Atkinson. It concluded by recommending the adoption of the following vote:

Voted, That our Senators be requested to vote for the bill which has passed the House of Representatives and is now before the Senate, by which the tax now imposed on American cotton will be removed.

The committee recommended the adoption of the vote because the price of cotton in Europe is less than that which prevailed when the tax on cotton was imposed. The tax imposed upon cotton in this country gives too great a bounty to the growth of that staple in other countries. Again, the agricultural system of the South is undergoing an entire revolution, and it will be proved that cotton can be better produced and more cheaply by free labor than under the costly and wasteful system of slave labor. The committee regret that the tax upon cotton had not been removed by the passage of an act in February last to take effect September 1, 1867.

Mr. George L. Ward submitted the report of the Committee upon the Tare on Cotton. The committee recommend the removal of the tare, stating that it is especially oppressive upon manufacturers. The report closed with a recommendation that their report, which was verified by statistics, be printed and circulated among large manufacturing corporations, Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, and an expression of their opinion be requested.

The report of the committee upon the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, was submitted by Mr. Joseph S. Ropes and read by the Secretary. The report favored the removal of [illegible]

[illegible]

After a thorough general discussion of the subject, the report was adopted and a copy of the memorial ordered to be sent to the members of Congress from the New England States.

By assignment the question of a National Commercial Convention came up, and the report of the committee upon that subject, submitted by the Secretary, Hamilton A. Hill, which was unanimously adopted after a lengthy discussion.

A NATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The committee of the board to whom was referred the communication of the Board of Trade of Detroit, under date of October [illegible], 1867, recommending the holding of a commercial convention, and requesting this board to determine the time and place for the same, and to issue the call, reported as follows:

During the last spring and summer, the correspondence carried on by and among various Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce East and West, on the subject of [illegible]

[illegible]

Respectfully submitted,
HAMILTON A. HILL, Chairman.
AVERY PLUMER,
GEO. C. [illegible],
[illegible]
HENRY L. [illegible].

Boston, Dec. 3, 1867.

The appointment of the Committee of Arrangements was referred to the committee [illegible]

Mr. Ropes submitted a series of resolutions [illegible] substitution of legal-tenders for National Bank notes. [illegible]

A Frightful Fall and Miraculous Escape.

From the [illegible], Dec. 14.

[illegible]

THE ATLANTIC [illegible]

The Great Income [illegible] Pounds Sterling [illegible]

From the London News, [illegible]

An extraordinary general meeting [illegible] yesterday, for the purpose of [illegible] committee to assist and advise [illegible]

[illegible]

Right Hon. J. S. Wortley [illegible]

[illegible]

Sir C. Lampson, referring [illegible]

[illegible]

The Chairman remarked [illegible]

FENIANISM.

A Basis for Union Between [illegible] Wings of the [illegible]

Reference has already been made to the probable union [illegible] the two [illegible] Fenian Brotherhood [illegible] the Roberts wing and the [illegible] party.

The movement has now taken shape, and the following is the Basis of Union agreed upon [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO ORPHAN ASYLUM.

[illegible]teenth Annual Meeting—President's Report—Resolutions.

Election of Officers.

[illegible]

THE COURT HOUSE GHOST.

Important Revelation—He is Described.

[illegible]

THE MISSION FAIR.

[illegible]

ACTION OF THE BOSTON BOARD OF TRADE.

A National Commercial Convention—The Repeal of the Cotton Tax—The Tax on Cotton and Reciprocal Trade with the Hawaiian Islands.

From the Boston Journal.

THE ATLANTIC

FENIANISM.

A Basis for Union Between the Wings of the Organization.

CHICAGO ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Thirteenth Annual Meeting—President's Report—Resolutions.

HYDE PARK.

A Dummy Railroad Track from the City.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Medical Cards.

Private Diseases.

Dr. Townsend.

Private Matters.

New Marriage Guide.

Private Consultations.

Special Notices.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Wanted.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR DR. WM. SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.

J. B. BURR & CO., Hartford, Conn.

Medical.

THE BEST PILLS IN THE WORLD.

Dr. Radway's

PILLS.

Coated with Sweet Gum,

Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

Hotels.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas.

TUNNELL & LOBIAZ, Proprietors, Nassau, N. P.

Isinglass.

J. J. & W. N. MANNING,

Manufacturers of

PURE AMERICAN ISINGLASS,

ROCKPORT, MASS.

Samples furnished on application.

SEND FOR SAMPLE.

JOHN J. MANNING. WM. N. MANNING.

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixon Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

LIVERPOOL, CORK AND NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

Proposals.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

Medical.

USE AND ABUSE

OF

STIMULANTS.

Medical.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.

ANOTHER SINGULAR CASE.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1867.

THE CITY.

G. A. R.—Post [illegible] meets this evening in room No. 4, Union's Hall, at 8 o'clock. Comrades are requested to attend.

[illegible]

THE TICKNOR SCANDAL.

Second Day of the Trial—The Court Room Crowded by Prurient Ones.

The Testimony of Mrs. Ticknor Continued—Cross-Examination.

Stealing a Child to Force a Wife.

The proceedings yesterday, in the Circuit Court room, were watched, probably, by a larger number of persons than ever assembled before in the chamber, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Court having repeated his special charge to the jury, allowed that body to separate until 10 o'clock this day. The court convenes at 9.

THE QUIMBY DIVORCE CASE.

Answer to the Wife's Bill—All the Charges Denied.

The Complainant Accused of Adultery—Incidents of Courtship.

Explanations—The Visit to His Mother-in-Law's Bed-Chamber, &c.

Another step has been taken in the sensational divorce suit of Gertrude Augusta Quimby against Benjamin F. Quimby. [illegible]

[illegible]

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

New York Financial News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New York Provision Market.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

[illegible]

Albany Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

NOBODY'S SON,

Or The Black Ravine.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Friday—Benefit of

JULIA DEAN.

[illegible]

THE LOVE CHASE.

[illegible]

THE WOMAN IN WHITE.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Another Crowded House Last Night.

UNDINE,

GRAND VIENNOISE BALLET.

[illegible]

LIBRARY HALL.—"Y. M. A."

RALPH WALDO EMERSON

Will deliver his new Lecture, entitled

"COUNTRY LIFE,"

ON MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.

Commencing at 8 o'clock.

[illegible]

LECTURE IN LIBRARY HALL,

By BISHOP SIMPSON,

Young Men's Christian Association,

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 21.

SUBJECT—"The Influence of the United States on Other Nations."

[illegible]

A GRAND SOCIAL BALL

Will be held at UHLICH'S HALL

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING.

[illegible] Admittance One Dollar.

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL.

[illegible]

A HOST OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN have tendered their services for the occasion.

Auction Sales.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

15 CRATES CROCKERY, IN OPEN LOTS,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

25 CASES TOYS, DOLLS OF ALL KINDS, DOLL HEADS, &C., &C.,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

OIL PAINTINGS.

AT AUCTION.

We shall sell a large and fine collection of

OIL PAINTINGS,

On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at Jevne & Almini's Gallery, Nos. 152 and 154 South Clark-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CHRISTMAS SALE.

Diamonds, Gold Watches, Gold Watches Diamond Set, Silver Plated Ware,

[illegible]

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ENTIRE STOCK OF A

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING HOUSE

AT AUCTION,

BY CATALOGUE,

[illegible]

DRY GOODS, CLOAKINGS,

KNIT GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MILITARY CLOTHING, BLANKETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &C.

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

Friday, December 20th, at 10 a. m.,

At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 118 Clark-st., [illegible]

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

[illegible]

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

[illegible]

10 Crates Crockery Ware in Open Lots.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

[illegible]

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—MONDAY, DEC. 23d,

DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 118 Clark-st.

CHOICE

Christmas Presents!

[illegible]

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

RICH NEW FURNITURE,

Pier Glasses, Etc.,

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

PIER GLASSES,

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Auction Sales.

OUR REGULAR ANNUAL

GREAT AUCTION SALE

OF

HOLIDAY GIFTS

BY

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

AT THEIR SALESROOMS,

47 and 49 Dearborn-st.,

[illegible]

PARIS AND VIENNA

FANCY GOODS

IMPORTED BY

WEST & CO.,

90 and 92 Washington-st.,

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

General Auctioneers, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.

Splendid New Furniture, Table Cutlery, Carpets, New English Tapestry, Reps and Damask Curtains and Valances,

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

Parlor, Chamber & Diningroom Furniture,

[illegible]

Extra Fine Table Cutlery,

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF

First-class Extra Triple-Plate English Silver-Plated Ware and Table Cutlery,

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Three new two-story and basement houses, with all modern improvements, [illegible] Apply at E. D. TAYLOR & SON'S, [illegible] South Market-st.

TO RENT—First-class house, [illegible] Park-av., one block from Union Park [illegible]

TO RENT—Two new dwelling houses, corner of Madison and Honore-sts., [illegible]

TO RENT—Nos 307 and 309 Carroll-st., fine houses, with all modern improvements, near Union Park. [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, [illegible]

TO RENT—Frame dwelling No. 739 Wabash-av., [illegible] YOUNG & SPRINGER, No. 2 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A house of 9 rooms, with closets, &c., water in kitchen, and all conveniences. Inquire at 393 State-st.

TO RENT—To a small family, a two-story house of 6 rooms. [illegible]

TO RENT—A small, neat two-story cottage, No. 1169 Michigan-av. [illegible]

TO RENT—A new house, with 7 good rooms, closets, &c., 379 North Franklin-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—House No. 107 South Desplaines-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage of five rooms, 730 Fulton-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—A boarding house in a convenient locality on the South Side. [illegible]

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—241 Illinois-st., near State—A well furnished room to let, without board, to gentlemen only. References required.

TO RENT—Eight very pleasant sleeping rooms. [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for one and two gentlemen can be had at 113 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—To four young men, three very neat and comfortably furnished rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—$25 per month—442 Calumet-av., [illegible]

TO RENT—Two nice front rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—A nicely furnished room, and furniture for sale, 119 Lombard Block. [illegible]

TO RENT—Front parlor and sleeping-room on South Side. [illegible]

TO RENT—A desirable room, northeast corner of Dearborn and Randolph-sts., [illegible]

TO RENT—A very pleasant front sleeping room, furnished, suitable for gentleman only. [illegible]

TO RENT—Two rooms at No. 45 North May-st.

TO RENT—On West Madison-st., near Halsted, [illegible]

TO RENT—Two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. [illegible]

TO RENT—Four or five rooms to a small family in warm new house [illegible]

TO RENT—By Phelps, Goodrich & Co., 128 Dearborn-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, without board, with single and double beds, [illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—[illegible] of store Nos. 102 and 104 Michigan-av. [illegible]

TO RENT—Second, third and fourth floors, [illegible]

TO RENT—Basement of 108 Clark-st., a first-rate location, and an excellent room. Inquire in the Drug Store over the premises.

TO RENT—Hotel, and furniture for sale. Best chance in the West for a good hotel man. [illegible]

TO RENT—A large lot, 45x189 feet, on Madison-st., near Franklin, [illegible] JOHN BORDEN, [illegible]

TO RENT—Cheap, a partly furnished office on second floor. [illegible]

TO RENT—Second and fourth floors of [illegible] Michigan-av., [illegible] AUSTIN, CLAPP & CO.

TO RENT—One of the best stores for the wholesale business in this city. [illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—My shops, in Galesburg, Ill., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Grocery—Business well established, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or to exchange for city or other desirable property, a large boarding house [illegible]

FOR SALE—A small cigar store in a good location, on State-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—I will sell or exchange for city property, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A stock of well-selected family groceries, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Spencerian Commercial College, of South Bend, Ind. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Good hotel, newly furnished, [illegible]

FOR SALE—First-class flouring mill, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good family grocery store, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Trade—4 grocery, 2 jewelry, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Stock, fixtures and good will of a wholesale house, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The saloon and restaurant 111 South Clark-st. [illegible]

Strayed or Stolen.

STRAYED—Or Stolen — [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By Dyer, Stedman & Chandler, [illegible]

[illegible]

WEST SIDE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—On Warren-st., West Side, a [illegible]

FOR SALE—House No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Four new two-story houses [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Central business property [illegible]

FOR SALE—On South Water-st., corner of [illegible]

FOR SALE—A very desirable two-story house and lot on Wabash-av., [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—House and lot on West Washington-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A cottage and lot, for $2,100; [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, [illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—A desirable lot on Clark-st., between Taylor and Twelfth-st. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—A beautiful lot on Calumet-av., [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—A large lot on the North Branch, [illegible] SINCLAIR & TOMPKINS, Room 10 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lot 30 by 125 to an alley, [illegible]

FOR SALE—10 acres, ¾ mile from Stock Yards, [illegible]

FOR SALE—5 lots on Washington and Warren-sts., [illegible]

FOR SALE—40 feet corner Prairie-av. and Thirty-second-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—48 lots in one block, [illegible]

FOR SALE—To Capitalists—90 feet on [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the choicest corner lots [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—25 or 50 feet of the choicest property on Prairie-av., [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A fine farm of 180 acres, good house and other buildings, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm of 160 acres good land—[illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

6 Eldridge-court.—A pleasant suite of unfurnished rooms, [illegible]

7 East Randolph-st.—A comfortable front room, [illegible]

12 South Ann-st.—Two nicely furnished front rooms, with good board, [illegible]

18 Fourth-av.—A nicely furnished front room, [illegible]

20 Willard-place, between Washington and Randolph-sts.—A private family [illegible]

26 East Washington-st.—To rent, with board, a furnished room suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Also, single room furnished.

30 Sherman-st.—Boarders can be accommodated with good board and rooms at the Vermont House, by the day or week, at as reasonable rates as any other place in the city.

40 and 42 Franklin-st., between Lake and Randolph-sts.—Two or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board and two front parlors. Also, few day boarders.

43 East Harrison-st.—[illegible] room for one or two gentlemen, with first-class [illegible]

49 Van Buren-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.—A pleasant suite of furnished rooms for three or four persons, with board, [illegible]

57 North Ada-st., near the Skating Rink.—Two or three boarders can be accommodated. References exchanged.

79 State-st., between Randolph and Washington-sts.—Three or four gentlemen can find good rooms, with first-class board. Day boarders wanted.

82 Adams-st.—Large front room furnished and good board. A pleasant place for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

84 Third-av.—Board and furnished room for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Good references required.

85 Michigan-av.—Two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with large room and good board. Price moderate. Also, a few day boarders desired. References required.

100 Adams-st., only five minutes' walk from Court-House.—A large, well furnished room, with board, in a private family, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

101 East Adams-st.—One large furnished room, with board; also, several day boarders can be accommodated with good board and all the comforts of a home.

112 Adams-st.—Finely furnished rooms, hot and cold water in each, with first-class board. Day boarders also accommodated.

148 West Monroe-st.—A gentleman and lady or two gentlemen can obtain pleasant room and board.

157 South Jefferson-st.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family where there are only a few other boarders. [illegible]

162 Michigan-av.—Elegant front rooms for gentleman and wife; also, for single gentlemen, with board. A few day boarders also wanted.

189 Wabash-av.—A fine suite of furnished front rooms, with large closet, [illegible]

311 State-st.—A very pleasant front room, with or without board. Also, a few day boarders wanted.

364 Ohio-st.—Pleasant furnished rooms, with good board, for married or single gentlemen.

532½ West Madison-st.—A couple of gentlemen can obtain board in a private family, where there are no other boarders, by applying as above.

913 West Lake-st.—Furnished parlor and bedroom, with first-class board, in a private family, for gentleman and wife. Also, a room for single gentleman.

NATIONAL HOTEL—One or two rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished, [illegible]

NORTH SIDE, near Rush-st.—The advertiser would let a parlor and bedroom, [illegible]

WABASH-AV., within ten minutes from Post Office.—Gentlemen desiring home comforts, with rooms and board, [illegible]

Pianos.

FOR SALE—Father, I'd like a new [illegible] piano for my Christmas present. [illegible]

FOR SALE—And to rent—A variety of new and second-hand pianos and melodeons, [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—Life insurance solicitor. [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class business man to [illegible]

WANTED—An Agent—One in every town, [illegible] PEARSON & HARMON, 151 Washington-st., [illegible]

WANTED—One good business man in each county, [illegible] A. C. BROWN & CO., [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced man as salesman. [illegible]

WANTED—A practical clerk, [illegible]

WANTED—A smart, energetic man, to take the agency of toys for a first-class article. [illegible]

WANTED—An active, capable Christian man [illegible] P. O. Box 741.

WANTED—An active and intelligent business man [illegible]

WANTED—Help—Two successful book agents wanted [illegible]

WANTED—Salesman who can engage permanently. [illegible]

TRADES.

WANTED—A first-class carriage trimmer [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework, at 75 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—Two servant girls—One competent to do general housework, the other to take care of a baby. [illegible] German or Norwegian preferred. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A good American or German girl, to do general housework. Apply at 543 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A first-rate girl, to cook, wash and iron. Also, good girl for second work. None but those fully competent need apply. [illegible] West Randolph-st.

WANTED—Good girls for general housework can find first-class places immediately. Apply at MRS. BROWN'S Office, [illegible] South Halsted-st., near Madison.

WANTED—A servant girl to do general housework. Reference required. Apply at 214 Erie-st.

WANTED—A girl thoroughly competent to cook, wash and iron. Apply Friday and Saturday, at 50 East Van Buren-st.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, agents, collectors, conductors, brakemen, firemen, porters, expressmen, bartenders, teamsters and laborers. Apply at 164 Randolph-st., Room 14. Applicants by mail address J. W. MOORE & CO., Box 1707, enclosing 25 cents for particulars.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—$15 per day warranted. [illegible]

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a colored [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young [illegible]

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A position [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As salesman [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In a wholesale [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] to take care of horses or make himself generally useful about the house. [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the [illegible] AMERICAN WHISTLING [illegible] E. B. LANDON, Agent.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Important [illegible] GEORGE F. CRAM, 184 Lake-st., [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Good [illegible] GOODSPEED & CO., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For "[illegible] Housekeeping." [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per month, [illegible] COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible]

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

Board Wanted.

[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

Lost and Found.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

[illegible] of Delay in the [illegible] of Addition [illegible]

[illegible] of Revenue [illegible] from Distilled Spi[illegible] Since 1862.

[illegible] Houses of Congress [illegible]

[illegible]